# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 58

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

## Can Food Ration March 1; England: Italians to Farm? Converted Cars for Oil

**The World's Day—February 3, 1943**

### Washington: Tinned Food Sales Halt Feb. 21

**Rationing of canned fruits** and vegetables will start March 1, the Office of Price Administration announced, and public sales will stop at midnight Feb. 20 in preparation for the move. [Page 3.]

**The Office of Price Administration** reduced the next coffee ration from one pound every five weeks to one pound every six weeks.

**The War Production Board** instructed the Manufacturers Light & Heat Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., to cut off deliveries of gas for house heating to four residences in Cedar Park, because of failure to install or order coal burning equipment to replace gas-fueled equipment in them.

**Warplane production** in the United States totalled 5,489 in December, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, disclosed in a report showing a 500 per cent increase in munitions production since Pearl Harbor. [Financial Page.]

**Lend-lease** has become the cornerstone of our wartime relations with friendly powers, Assistant Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson told the House Foreign Affairs Committee as he urged continuance of the Lend-Lease Act until July, 1944. [Page 8.]

**Treasury** considers reverting 1942 taxes to 1941 rates and exemptions as means of putting taxpayers on pay-as-you-go basis. [Financial Page.]

**Donald M. Nelson**, WPB Chairman, said any change in the present war time, or daylight saving, statute "would result in serious detriment to war production," and that enactment of state legislation to change war time "would have the same detrimental effect."

**Rear Admiral** James L. Kauffman, commandant of the Seventh Naval District and commander of the Gulf Sea frontier, has been transferred to sea duty, the Navy announced.

**Organized labor leaders** protested to President Roosevelt against what they called the rise in the cost of living while they said wages remained stationary. William Green and Philip Murray told reporters they complained particularly against the War Labor Board's "Little Steel Formula" for granting wage increases.

**Another two years** of activity for the Committee on Un-American Activities headed by Representative Dies (D) of Texas was favored by the House Rules Committee ,which also increased the Committee membership from seven to eight in order to add a Republican and make the new line-up five Democrats and three Republicans.

### In Europe: Italians May Work on England's Farms

**Britain's farm labor** shortage may be solved by putting Italian war prisoners, captured in South Africa, to work on the farm lands in England, Robert S. Hudson, told Parliament.

**United States and Britain** are now agreed on a common policy in regard to French African political situation, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons. [Page 1.]

**Three-day reign of terror** in Yugoslavia, with 4,200 Serbs killed in Belgrade alone, has been conducted by the Gestapo to suppress supporters of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile declared.

**The Swiss court** sentenced five persons to imprisonment for "violating the federal decree forbidding Communist activity," according to a Swiss radiocast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

**Forty hostages** were shot in Brussels for attempted attacks on German soldiers, the Algiers Radio reports.

**Gen. Vidkun Quisling** celebrated his first anniversary as official puppet Führer of Norway by a rally in Oslo, but advance propaganda was subdued because of growing unpopularity of Quisling Party.

**King Gustav** was reported to have turned down Berlin's suggestion that Sweden postpone its large-scale military maneuvers, scheduled for spring.

### New England: Converted Cars to Carry Kerosene

**The Office of Defense Transportation** announced that 100 railroad cars will be converted to carry at least 12,000,000 gallons of kerosene into New England. ODT said each car will carry five large steel tanks and have a capacity of at lest 8,500 gllons ech. They are to be ready for operation late this month.

**All janitorial employees** of the Boston School Department, regardless of how they now are paid, will come under the Civil Service not later than Sept. 1, 1943, Ulysses J. Lupien, Director of the State Civil Service Commission, announced today, adding that all custodians will be subject to a qualifying examination.

**Disputes Division** of War Labor Board for New England is now being set up in Boston. [Page 2.]

**$4,872,007.48 or 62.5 per cent** of the goal was the total clocked by auditors at the Greater Boston United War Fund's "Dutch Treat" report luncheon at the Boston City Club this noon. [Page 2.]

### National: Unfair Labor Practices Affirmed

**Ruling** for the first time that a transit company operating within a state affected interstate commerce, the National Labor Relations Board in Baltimore affirmed a trial examiner's finding that the Baltimore Transit Company had engaged in and was engaged in unfair labor practices. [Page 3.]

### Americas: Chile's Break With Axis Hailed

**Chile's** rupture of diplomatic relations with the Axis was hailed with "profound satisfaction" by participants in the Casablanca conference, President Roosevelt informed President Rios in a message.

**In Santiago**, Chilean police reported discovering four bombs hidden in a telephone sub-station, powerful enough to blow up a nearby Army munitions plant.

**In Rio de Janeiro**, eight Germans and five Brazilians were charged with espionage by the National Security Tribunal's prosecutor, Macdewell da Costa, who accused them of reporting Allied ship movements and other information via radio to Berlin. Conviction carries capital punishment.

**Foreign Minister Alberto Guani** of Uruguay advised President Baldomir from Washington that the United States Export-Import Bank had agreed to lend Uruguay $20,000,000 to finance public works. The loan would bear 4 per cent interest and call for payment in 25 semi-annual installments.

### Africa: Churchill Visits King Farouk and Casey

**Prime Minister Churchill** visited King Farouk and Richard G. Casey, British Cabinet representative in Middle East, in Cairo after pausing in Cyprus on his return from Turkey. The Prime Minister's present whereabouts have not been disclosed. [Page 7.]

**French Imperial Council** met in Algiers to institute important reforms in French Africa. As a beginning, a commission was formed to restore to posts officials who were ousted because they were Freemasons. [Page 1.]

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### Weather Predictions

**Cold**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

**Dimout Hours**

Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:29 p. m.; ends Thursday at 7:26 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 6:31 p. m.; ends Friday at 7:25 a. m.

## Milk Dealers Loudly Protest Federal Plans

**Association at a meeting in Boston voices condemnation in a message to N. E. Congressmen.**

By Everett M. Smith
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Sharp condemnation of the Federal Government, for what was termed a use of the war effort as an excuse to justify continued "guinea pig" experiments in the New England milk industry, was voiced in a resolution unanimously adopted by members of the Independent Milk Dealers' Association, who met last night at the University Club.

At the same time, the milk distributors—who had heard dire warnings that many of them would be forced out of business unless proposed Federal regulations were readjusted—set up a six-region All-Greater Boston Milk Distributors' Committee. Named to each region were two members representing general distributors, two the producer-distributors, and one to represent intermediate distributors.

The names of these Committeemen will be submitted today to Samuel W. Tator, Federal Market Administrator for the Greater Boston area, who last week requested the milk distributors to establish such a committee.

**Contemplate Closings**

Otis H. Parker, President of the Association, who presided at the meeting, pointed out that present Federal plans to effect economies in the milk industry contemplated the closing down of 56 of the 111 milk plants in this area, and the hauling of all milk to the Boston market in tank cars.

Other Federal plans, already in effect, he said, indicate that the Government expects the distributors to bear the brunt of the total one-cent-a-quart increase in price to the farmer, and to make up for it by drastic changes in methods of distribution.

He added that while the Government had granted compensating increases to distributors in more than 20 large cities in the United States to cover increased prices for the raw product, no such increases has been allowed in this area.

The new Government plan to be tried here, he continued, includes the establishment of a standardized one-quart "Victory Bottle" and the junking of present methods of production and distribution of milk in New England.

**Result of Program**

The program, as planned by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, he added, might well force the closing of the Somerville plant of the New England Dairies. This organization, the largest cooperative serving the Boston market, now furnishes 80,000 quarts of milk a day for distribution in this area.

Called upon for comments on certain Federal regulations already made for this area, the 89 Greater Boston dealers represented declared that not one of them had put into effect the one-cent-per-bottle deposit required as of Feb. 1.

When one of their number, reading the Federal regulations, pointed out that each thus stood liable at that very moment to lose his business, and be subjected to $10,000 fine, or 10 years' imprisonment, or both, the dealers smiled, shrugged their shoulders, and generally took on a "So, what?" attitude. They declared that it was definitely "impossible," under present labor conditions, to carry out such a regulation.

The consensus of the assembled

*Continued on Page 2, Column 4*

# Japan Opens Drive to Take Solomons; Allies Reach Accord on French Rule; President Backs U. S. African Policy

**Chief Executive foresees valuable co-operation between de Gaulle and Giraud forces.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—President Roosevelt is making no apologies for the political arrangements which the United States has made in French North Africa, beginning with Admiral Jean Darlan and extending to Marcel Peyrouton.

He foresees a new era of effective co-operation between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud.

He expects that there will be established soon in Washington and London a commission of French leaders which will provide a real liaison between the United States, Great Britain and the French African regime.

He is placing himself unequivocally behind the State and War Departments on all the controversial political issues which have arisen since the November invasion and he specifically defends collaboration with numerous former Vichy collaborators as not only a military necessity but as a sound policy in itself.

**Six Considerations**

Growing out of the President's long press conference yesterday at which he took up African political matters only when questioned, Mr. Roosevelt made it clear that his position rests upon six main considerations. Thus, in the President's view:

1. General Giraud is in full sympathy with General de Gaulle and affirms that he has been the true voice of France for the past two years.

2. General Giraud cannot clear out all Vichyites from his government because of the pressing need for trained administrators.

3. All "men of Vichy" are not alike. There are the Lavals and there are also good and decent men who served the Vichy Government patriotically. M. Peyrouton is placed in the latter category.

4. The reorganization of the French African Government must proceed gradually in order to avoid revolution and unnecessary bloodshed.

5. Representatives of all French political factions, from Conservatives to Communists, can and will be used by General Giraud as long as they want to fight Germans.

6. France must play a decisive part in freeing itself; the United States and Britain cannot do the job alone or impose freedom upon it.

**Important Statement**

This statement of the President's position, which is certain to become more and more important if controversy over French political issues develops more heatedly, as it may well do, is drawn from both the text and the context of the remarks he made to correspondents yesterday, and particularly stems from the new dispatch which Guy Ramsey, North African correspondent of the London News Chronicle, recently cabled to his paper.

When he was asked if he had anything to say on the fact that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had come in for some pretty stiff criticism which was brought to a climax by the Peyrouton appoint-

*Continued on Page 16, Column 1*

**Commons cheers Eden's report of full aid by French in the battle now on in Tunisia.**

**ALGIERS, North Africa, Feb. 3 (AP)—First steps toward important internal reforms were undertaken today after a meeting last night of the Imperial Council which governs French North and West Africa, called by Gen. Henry Giraud.**

**The Council also discussed the results of the meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca and a report from London concerning delay on the part of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in sending Gen. Georges Catroux as his personal representative to General Giraud.**

**One of the most important of the reforms initiated, under what was believed to be Allied pressure, was creation of a five-man commission to start restoration to their posts of officials ousted because they were Freemasons.**

By Mallory Browne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Feb. 3—One of the most serious aspects of the North African political situation—the absence of a common policy between Britain and the United States—has now been corrected, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden made clear in a statement to Parliament here today.

Not only did Mr. Eden state categorically "in these matters there is is no difference of policy between His Majesty's Government and the United States Government," he also made it plain that since the Casablanca conference London and Washington are in fact following a common line of action in endeavoring to solve the political puzzle in Algiers and Morocco.

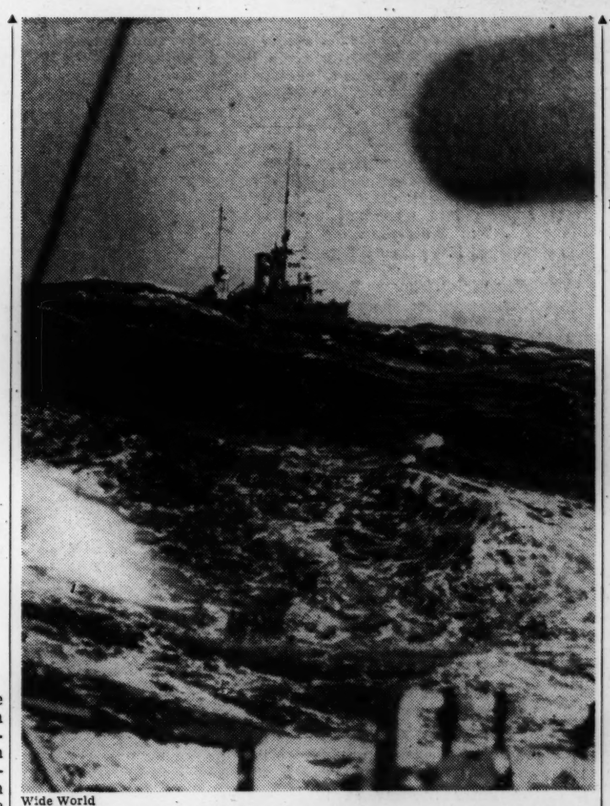
Emphasizing like President Roosevelt the importance of Gen. Henri Giraud's meeting with Gen. Charles de Gaulle as a starting point toward re-establishment of French unity, Mr. Eden made it clear to the House of Commons that both Britons and Americans base their policy on hopes that the two leaders will be able to complete the present military accord by broader agreement later on political matters.

**Rests Upon Frenchmen**

Also like President Roosevelt, Mr. Eden today emphasized that these are French territories and that although the Giraud Administration is not a provisional or a prospective government, it is "for the time being responsible for administration of certain parts of the French Empire."

Mr. Eden maintained that the

*Continued on Page 6, Column 5*



Wide World

**Riding high, the United States destroyer in the distance is typical of the destroyer—subsequently nicknamed "Baby"—which accidentally became surrounded by Japanese warcraft and sank three of them—a Nipponese battleship, a cruiser, and a destroyer.**

## *U. S. Destroyer 'Baby' Sinks Three Warships*

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3 (AP)—A United States destroyer, caught unexpectedly in a ring of Japanese warships, sank an enemy destroyer and a cruiser and delivered the coup de grâce to a battleship of the Kongo class, it became known today.

The almost incredible exploit of the tiny craft was learned by the Examiner and confirmed by the 12th Naval District, which did not, however, make any official announcement.

The District said the Japanese losses already had been reported by the Navy but not previously credited to a single destroyer. The scene and time of the action and the name of the destroyer was withheld for reasons of security.

The American ship is undergoing repairs at a West Coast shipyard, where its feat has been recognized by three painted silhouettes of the three Japanese vessels on its bulkhead.

The destroyer, since given the pet name of "Baby" by its crew, sailed inadvertently into the range of the three Japanese ships when an order to change course failed to reach it.

The skipper looked over the situation and said:

"Well, we're in here, so let's keep going—keep going and keep firing until they sink us or we shoot our way out of here."

The Japanese destroyer was first engaged and left flaming as "Baby" turned its attention to the cruiser. The method of attack was not disclosed, but the Examiner speculated that topredoes must have been used. At any rate the cruiser exploded shortly.

The battleship then got the American vessel's range, but too late to avoid taking torpedo hits which sank it.

The American destroyer, although damaged, sailed away under its own power.

**U. S. Navy reports both sides suffer losses in sea-air battle—Stalingrad siege ends.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The curtain was raised partially over the mysterious naval battle, already announced by the Japanese, when the United States Navy Department reported a determined Japanese effort to regain control of the Solomons area.

The Navy gave no specific information as to the location—which the Japanese had placed around Rennell Island, 100 miles south of Guadalcanal—or as to the number of vessels involved, or as to losses. In fact, Navy Secretary Frank Knox's observations today, denying that a great battle was in progress, served to lower the curtain again by some inches.

According to the Navy, fighting, lasting several days, went on between American and Japanese surface and air units, involving some losses to both, although the Japanese claims to have sunk two battleships and three cruisers and to have damaged another battleship and a cruiser, were stated to be "grossly exaggerated." Secretary Knox intimated that a major battle might be forthcoming, but that the operations so far announced had been in the nature of preliminaries.

In any event, it seems established that the Japanese, who were expected to make a new effort against the Solomons about now, have shot a considerable bolt and the Navy would appear to have warded it off.

The closeness with which the Navy keeps an eye on the broad reaches of the Pacific is evidenced by reports of the bombing of a Japanese vessel off the Gilbert Islands which are a full 1,000 miles from any possible American base.

Meanwhile, with a "Heil Germany; Heil our Führer," the last German besiegers of the city of Stalingrad with their generals, surrendered to the forces of Marshal Voronoff and General Rokossovsky, ending one of the greatest sieges of history. The mighty, supposedly invincible Prussian military machine reaching out 1,000 miles to the Volga and the heart of Russia, finally came up against the Russians' unyielding determination to resist. More than 300,000 men, the flower of the Wehrmach, were left by Hitler to their doom. Altogether 500,000 men are estimated to have been sacrificed in this great drive to take the Volga.

With 91,000 recently captured in Stalingrad were also taken 1,150 tanks, 750 planes, 56 railway locomotives, and 1,125 railway cars—a blow which is bound to involve the High Command in a major reorganization of its plans. Hitler is reported busy creating more than 100 new generals to replace the extraordinary casualty list of high officers. Altogether 2,500 officers were captured around Stalingrad—a field marshal and 23 generals during the past few days.

## A. A. U. W. Aids in Mobilizing College Women for War Work

College women are mobilizing for war work. Demands for 7,500,000 men and women in the armed service and the manpower to equip, feed, and clothe them, means more women must volunteer for work in essential industries. The American Association of University Women has set up to the War Job Information Center to help them do it.

"Of the 5,000,000 women who will have to go into war work in 1943, 250,000 must come from among the university trained women," according to Mrs. B. Alden Thresher, President of the Boston branch. Mrs. Thresher conferred with Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, when he was in Boston Sunday on how the A. A. U. W. would co-operate with the War Manpower Commission and its National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel in finding these women for war work.

And the women are enthusiastic about it, middle-aged women who have been in their homes for years are as enthusiastic as young students just graduating. One Vassar graduate, 56 years old, wanted to get into some kind of war work but did not know how to go about it. Through an interview at the War Job Information Center she was directed to a refresher course and now is at work with fabrics which have to do with parachutes. And she says it is not only easy to get back to work but interesting.

**War Job Information**

The War Job Information Center is open for interviews Wednesdays and Fridays from 11 to 3 (those being the hours when home women are most likely to be free), other times by appointment, and is located in the Boston University Women's Building, 146 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. So far the interviewing has all been carried on by Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin, Boston University's Dean of Women, who is President of the Massachusetts State Division of the A. A. U. W. and on the local committee, but with the increased need for the work, four more interviewers have volunteered from among the membership. These are: Miss Ruby Litchfield, Mrs. T. Grafton Abbott, Mrs. Theron B. Walker, who has been engaged in organizing the long vacation jobs among Wellesley students this winter, and Mrs. A. G. Ekdahl.

"Getting women into war work is what the Manpower Commis-

*Continued on Page 4, Column 1*

## Tripoli Gets Real News in Place of Fascism

By Edmund Stevens
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the British Eighth Army*

TRIPOLI, North Africa, Feb. 3—For the first time after a dreary generation of spoon-fed Fascist propaganda, the people of Tripoli are getting accurate news of the world.

The vehicle for its dissemination is a two-page bilingual daily newspaper with an English version called the Tripoli Times, and an Italian version called the Corriere di Tripoli.

The first number appeared within 48 hours of the British entry. This and subsequent issues were literally published on a shoestring, for which the main credit belongs to a young English captain, a former newspaper reporter, who had edited the Crusader, an illustrated weekly, and the Eighth Army News, a daily, both for exclusive circulation among the forces in the field.

**Joins Paper's Staff**

A few hours after the British occupation of Tripoli this officer recruited the assistance of this correspondent as interpreter and advisor.

The first step was to investigate printing facilities — ascertain whether the departing Axis forces had spared any plants and machinery. We located a plant which until four days previously had printed the town's only daily, the Corriere di Tripoli, and found it still intact. We then rounded up the owner and employees and explained our plan.

These Italian workers proved entirely co-operative. They were pathetically eager to be back at work. Our chief production handicaps were shortage of paper and electric power with which to operate the linotypes and presses.

Owing to the coal shortage current was strictly limited to between 7 p. m. to midnight and efforts to obtain special dispensation from the authorities proved fruitless. In those hectic days everyone was much too busy with other problems.

Nevertheless, practically single-handed we managed somehow to put out Vol. 1, No. 1, dated Jan. 24. Luckily there were plenty of lengthy official proclamations which together with BBC news bulletins, well filled our two small pages. But by the time the edition was sent to press, less than one hour's power remained—barely sufficient to run off 1,500 copies on the flat press. These were distributed next morning free. There was a terrific scramble for them.

Every copy passed many times from hand to hand until the whole population was talking about it.

It was decided to sell the paper hereafter at one lira, or say five cents, a copy. Before the second issue appeared the new publication obtained its first Italian editorial assistant, the deeply tanned Filippo

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

### British Take Zelten In Drive on Rommel

*By the Associated Press*

Cairo, Feb. 3

The British Eighth Army moved on westward toward the Tunisian frontier yesterday and occupied Zelten, 15 miles west of Zuara and less than 20 miles from the border, a British communiqué said today.

Thus the advancing Eighth Army was within artillery range of the Tunisian frontier behind which Marshal Rommel has withdrawn the bulk of his army.

## A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Jointly Invite Chilean Labor Leader to U. S.

By Richard L. Strout
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which were unable to get together to deal jointly with Sir Walter Citrine of the British Trade Union Congress in connection with the Russian labor movement last summer have finally healed their differences sufficiently to issue a joint invitation to a Latin-American labor leader to visit the United States.

This leader is Bernardo Ibanez, Secretary General of the Chilean Confederation of Workers, one of the most active labor movements in Latin America.

The precedent this established may be of value in solving the delicate problem of Anglo-American labor relations. Sir Walter Citrine, British Trade Union Congress [TUC] head, is now in Florida, attending the A. F. of L's annual executive meeting.

When Sir Walter first came to the United States last summer he brought an official TUC invitation to the American labor movement to unite with the British in closer accord with the Russian trade unions. Behind the proposal was an effort to establish better understanding and co-operation between the three great allies on the workingman's level.

The British TUC is a component

*Continued on Page 8, Column 7*

## Solomon Islands:

### Japanese Open Drive To Recapture Area

The Japanese have launched another major effort to retake the southwestern Solomon Islands, the Navy announced Tuesday, and American forces have engaged them.

Both sides have suffered some losses, the communiqué said, but information regarding them was withheld.

The official statement described the battle as "a number of sea and air actions" and added that to reveal details at this time "would en-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

# More R. I. Textile Plants Hit by Fuel Oil Shortage

**Providence, R. I., Feb. 3 (AP)—Six Rhode Island textile plants which closed yesterday because they lacked enough fuel oil to operate continued closed today and five others curtailed operations from the same cause. Still others were on the verge of having to curtail.**

**Even amendment of the order requiring dealers to sell a 10 days' supply to anyone on the priority list, cutting the period to three days, was said to offer little hope of relief to textile mills because dealers' supplies were so low and high priority users consume nearly all of the 6,000 barrels of bunker C oil which come into the State on an average day.**

Good news about oil was hard to find today. The only bright spot in the New England picture was the presence of a supply of kerosene in the Boston area, which, inadequate as it was, was better than empty tanks and was permitting distributors to make their rounds with full loads this morning.

Rhode Islanders conferred for four hours yesterday with Government officials here in an attempt to forestall closing of several textile mills for lack of fuel oil. They departed with little accomplished save an additional emergency order from the regional Office of Price Administration restricting Rhode Island deliveries of oil to the equivalent of a three-days' supply instead of the 10 days figure currently in effect.

This was believed at best to be a negative stop-gap measure. As yet the textile mills concerned have not succeeded in getting emergency priorities based on their war contracts. It was learned that in the present degree of emergency, the War Production Board, which has the granting of priorities, counts as "essential" only those plants producing armaments.

**Not All in War Work**

Moreover, the Rhode Island textile mills are not 100 per cent engaged in war work. The percentage varies, it was understood, from 20 to 85. Some hope was held out, nevertheless, by Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Director, who was quoted today as saying, "we may have individual concerns added to the priority lists. I expect it."

Mr. Backman declared himself helpless to do much for Rhode Island industry in the face of 6,000 barrels of Bunker C oil a day to meet a 20,000-barrel-a-day demand. The plants already given priorities use up that much, he said, and merely to add to the list would help no one.

Mill men expressed fears that closing of the plants would result in damage to valuable machinery from freezing, unless sufficient oil is doled out to them to maintain a minimum degree of heat. War contracts held by the Rhode Island factories include material for parachutes, airplane fabrics, and military uniform cloth.

**Oil, Not Promises**

In Connecticut, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, who has just returned from conferences with ranking oil officials in Washington, sent a disillusioned phone call to the Petroleum Administration for War yesterday saying, "More regulations, more promises, and more restrictions do no good; what we need is oil." He elicited from PAW a promise to start shipping kerosene in drums loaded on freight cars, into Connecticut at the rate of 50,000 gallons a day for the duration of the crisis.

Emergency fuel offices at Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury, and Hartford reported a deluge of calls from householders who had no range oil. The Waterbury office alone received 800 such calls yesterday.

The office of Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Massachusetts Emergency Fuel Conservator, announced today that the severest shortage was now to be found in No. 2 home-heating oil and described the situation as "becoming very critical." City, Federal, and war agency officials planned to broadcast an urgent new appeal to householders to convert at once to the use of coal for heat. The broadcast will mark the opening of a Fuel Conversion Show at 72 Brookline Avenue, Boston, which will be maintained continuously until the need is past.

## Plans for Pets In War by League

Plans are being formulated for the care of animals in war emergencies. All humane units are working in co-operation with the Civilian Defense Committees, it was announced yesterday at the annual business meeting of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, 51 Carver Street.

The League cared for 102,949 animals during 1942, Miss Mary E. Boutelle, manager, reported. Beyond the shelter and collection work of the League, many problems—chief of which is the shipment of immature calves—still required the concerted effort of every humane organization and humane-minded individual in the country, Miss Boutelle said.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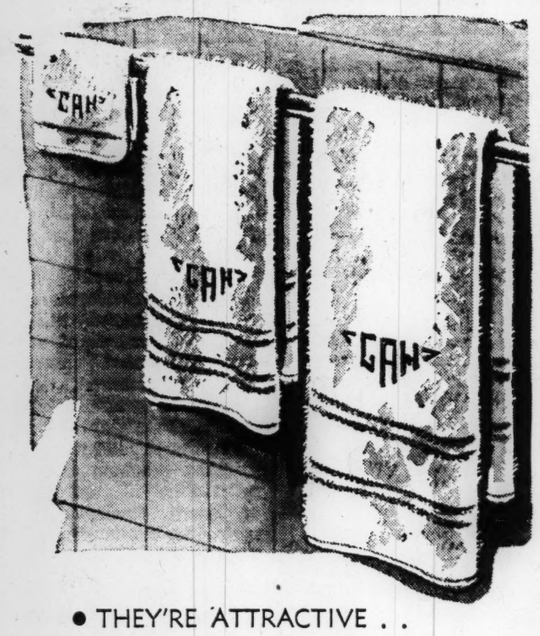

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JORDAN MARSH—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX
BOSTON


# Donovan's Appointment Is Confirmed

The Governor's Council today confirmed the appointment of Special Justice Joseph E. Donovan as Associate Justice of the Boston Municipal Court. He succeeds Judge Davis B. Kenniston, who last week became Chief Justice of the Court.

Judge Donovan was sworn in immediately by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Although his name was originally submitted two weeks ago, at the same time as Judge Kenniston, it was withdrawn temporarily because, by law, no vacancy as Associate Justice existed until Judge Kenniston had been sworn in as Chief Justice.

Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., of Boston, sportsman and horseman, was nominated by Governor Saltonstall to membership on the State Racing Commission. Mr. Tuckerman's name for the $4,000-a-year job was sent to the Executive Council for approval, along with 42 other appointments.

George W. Schryver of Williamstown was nominated for reappointment as Associate Commissioner of Public Works, and Lewis R. Hovey of Haverhill was named Associate Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries.

If Mr. Tuckerman's nomination is approved by the Council, he will fill the vacancy on the Racing Commission left by Elmer C. Nelson of Milford, who is now an Army captain and whose three-year term is expiring.

Mr. Tuckerman, who at one time was a stockholder in the Eastern Racing Association which operates Suffolk Downs, is known throughout the country as a leading horseman, both as a rider and a promoter of racing.

The Governor's appointee has had a long career in public office, including membership on the Hamilton Board of Selectmen, in the State Legislature, and on the Governor's Council, the last from 1937 through 1940. He is a trustee of Northeastern University and a member of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

Mr. Tuckerman recently returned from Africa, where he served as an ambulance driver for the American Field Service.

His appointment to full status on the Commission ended State House speculation as to whether the Governor might appoint a temporary successor to Captain Nelson as a military substitute, keeping the post open for the return of the Captain.

The naming of Mr. Schryver to reappointment on the Public Works Commission at $6,000 a year for three years came in spite of objections which had been raised by anti-billboard supporters, who protested about his record.

Mr. Hovey, whose three-year appointment pays $4,000 a year, is a newspaper publisher in Haverhill. He has served as the employer representative on the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The other appointments today were for minor posts, many of them trusteeships of State hospitals.

The Council will vote on today's list at its regular session on Feb. 17, it was indicated.

## January Weather Officially Listed As 'Not So Bad'

New Englanders who feel that January was the "worst" winter month in years from the standpoint of weather are getting no sympathy from the Weather Bureau which says "it wasn't so bad" after all.

The Bureau admits, however, that the snow which fell during January was almost as much as New England received all last winter.

According to G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist, there were only nine clear days out of the 31. There were 16 cloudy and six partly cloudy. The percentage of sunshine was 45, compared with a normal of 49. Figured on an hourly basis there were 132.6 hours of sunlight out of a possible 295.3 hours.

January of 1942, however, the Weather Bureau admitted, was a far better month than January of 1943. The month of a year ago presented New Englanders with 181 hours of sunshine out of a possible 295.3 hours.

The average temperature in January of this year was 25.5 degrees, about 2.4 degrees below normal. The lowest for the month was three above zero on Jan. 22 and the warmest days of the year were recorded on Jan. 15 and 25 when the mercury registered 47.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Thursday

Exhibition of photography by John Lindquist at the Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Open to the public.

Talk on "The Gibson Exhibition" by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Recital by John Metcalf, baritone, and Leo Litwin, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 5**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## Jackie Shea Gives for His Daddy

R. J. Keller

**Asks Gifts to War Fund in Name of Service Man**

**Proud of his gift of penny savings to the Greater Boston United War Fund in the name of his daddy, Commander John Joseph Shea, who was killed on the U. S. S. Wasp, five-year-old Jackie asks everyone else in Greater Boston to make a similar gift to the Fund in the name of a service man. Jackie and his pal Mickey also take pride in the "We Give" sticker on the window of their home.**

## Houghton-Dutton Building Taken Over by Government

The Federal Government will take over a large portion of the old Houghton & Dutton Building at Beacon and School Streets in about 60 days, it was predicted today by the Office of War Information.

Announcement of the leasing of about four floors of the nine story building by the Government from the city of Boston completes several months of dickerings during which the City Council authorized a $200,000 loan for the renovation of the structure into an office building.

No information was given out as to the price of the lease which will put into operation a vast floor space that has worried the City ever since the Houghton-Dutton Company moved out in 1936. The Office of War Information said that the building would be occupied by the Regional Office of the OPA, and the OPA renting and rationing offices, also the Central Administrative Services.

Negotiations are now in full swing between the Government and the City on the costs of alterations. The huge floor space of the now empty structure provides the available means for expansion of government services when they are needed. It will also help to centralize more of the OPA activities scattered throughout the city.

The building is one of Boston's oldest and most desirable from the standpoint of accessibility in the heart of downtown shopping districts. When the Houghton-Dutton Company evacuated in 1936, it had been a department store for 92 years. The company weathered everything except the latest business depression, after introducing into its sales records many innovations in merchandizing.

Since then the tax situation has frightened most companies away from the building. Thus, the taking over by the Government is a strike of good fortune, putting back into productive activity one of the largest buildings in downtown Boston.

## Milk Dealers Protest Federal Plans

*Continued from Page 1*

distributors, representing 89 milk firms in the Greater Boston area, was that Federal milk regulation—established several years ago during the depression—had long ago outlived its purpose.

**Message Drafted**

And they drafted a message to New England Senators and Congressmen declaring that:

1. Continued Federal regulation of milk in this area authorized by Congressional Act specifically for the depression has outlived its usefulness. Currently Federal regulation is disrupting and has disrupted the normal flow of commerce. The depression is over. Let those engaging their thoughts in this type of regulation turn them to direct war efforts. The country needs all its manpower in productive occupations. Small distributors have been driven from areas of production by discriminatory and confiscatory regulation. Small business is on its last legs in the area of distribution. Call a halt to this misdirected discrimination by persons inexperienced in this industry.
2. On September 1, 1942, the Dairy Section of the United States Department of Agriculture increased the cost of raw product to processors and the Office of Price Administration has allowed no compensating increase to the processor and distributor. New York City, Chicago, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Spokane and sixteen other cities in the United States have been granted increases under similar conditions of increased raw product costs.
3. Lick the Japs first. Call off governmental badgering and mistaken theories.
4. Any further tinkering as is now proposed we believe to be fraught with dangers unknown to its sponsors. The entire industry has functioned regularly, daily, without fail, during this past difficult year. Send tinkering Tommy Tucker to the bench. Leave the operation of the industry to persons experienced in it. Stop governmental experimentation. Win the war!

## Navy Casualties For Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Navy announced Feb. 2 98 casualties in Navy forces, including 23 killed, 29 wounded and 46 missing.

This brings to 22,564 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The Grand total includes 6,439 killed, 3,949 wounded and 12,176 missing.

The Massachusetts casualties (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

Elwell, Richard A., marine. Wounded. Father, Clarence A. Elwell, Lawrence.

Lonicki, Joseph Fred. Missing. Mother, Mrs. Maggie Lonicki, Chicopee.

Maloney, William Robert. Missing. Mother, Mrs. Susan Maloney, Worcester.

Schoppmeyer, Leo Joseph, Missing. Wife, Mrs. Nellie Schoppmeyer, Chelsea.

Sprague, Donald Morgan. Missing. Father, Leon S. Sprague, Milton.

## Governor Visited By 16 Eagle Scouts

Sixteen Massachusetts Eagle Scouts who have received the highest honor of Scouting during the past year were received by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House.

During their visit with the Governor late yesterday the Scouts were told by the Chief Executive that it was their duty to become the active leaders of the future.

The youths were introduced to the Governor by Richard C. Steele, representing the Boston Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America. Five of the boys are now with the armed forces. The Eagle Scout Honor Roll for 1942 follows:

Robert Kenrick and Ray Stevens, Troop 6, Brookline; Stanley Walsh and James Leslie, Sea Scout Ship 6, Brookline; Walter J. Hamburger and John Sullivan, Troop 3, Dedham; Private Edward F. O'Neill, Troop 2, Hyde Park.

Ernest B. Stewart, Troop 3, Hyde Park; Thomas E. Nolan, Jr., Troop 4, Milton; Clarence Hodge Jr., John J. Sheridan, and James E. West, Troop 6, Milton; George Otte, Troop 8, Needham; Maynard Schleger and Sheldon Sherman, Troop 2, Revere; Ernest Bono and Walter Petrocelli Troop 5, Revere.

J. Francis Flynn, Troop 1, Brookline; Arthur Calnan, Troop 7, West Roxbury; John Rauseo, Troop 176, Everett; William M. Dominick, Jr., Troop 16, Boston; John Trevethan, Troop 27, Boston; Roy R. Carlson, Troop 3, Somerville; Paul J. Ahearn, Troop 7, Somerville.

John H. Adcock, Troop 50, Somerville; Marshall Cavanaugh, John W. Hill, Edward Smith, Richard Thompson, S. Keith Wentzell, and Robert Bailey, Troop 2, Dorchester; Bertram F. Whitley, 2nd, Troop 5, Dorchester; Gerald Erickman, Troop 23, Dorchester.

### Elton Clark

POMFRET, Vt., Feb. 3—Elton Clark, who passed on here yesterday, was prominent in the wool trade in Boston. He had been retired for several years, his last connection being with Payson, Clark & Co., of Boston. A graduate of Harvard, class of 1906, Mr. Clark soon afterward entered the wool trade and was associated with many Boston concerns in that business.

Mr. Clark was in German East Africa when World War I began in 1914. Ordered to a restricted area by German officials, he made his way to Nyasaland, English protectorate, 500 miles away. He returned from Africa to England and thence to the United States.

Later he enrolled in a Red Cross overseas unit and served in France. When the Lafayette Escadrille was organized he joined the unit which he served as an officer throughout the war. Mr. Clark returned to the United States in 1919. He subsequently participated in a biological survey in Alaska where he studied the giant bears of the north country.

## Lincoln Day Is Proclaimed By Saltonstall

Calling upon Massachusetts citizens to observe the day in "simple and earnest celebration," Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has designated Friday, Feb. 12, as Lincoln Day.

"The name of Abraham Lincoln is the living symbol of our faith," the Governor said in his proclamation.

"Every half-century somewhere on earth a man emerges from the crowd, destined for one reason or another to become forever a part of the genius of his nation," Governor Saltonstall said. "History names them all, and one of the greatest names is Abraham Lincoln.

"The schoolboy in the ballpark knows that a certain tall, gnarled, bearded man in a stovepipe hat—'a plain man of the people'—is as real in America today as the Mississippi, the Grand Canyon, the Kansas cornfields, Death Valley, Lake Champlain, or Wachusett here at home. When he thinks of the United States, Abraham Lincoln is in that thought.

"And the schoolboy skating on the pond can tell you where the railsplitter was born, how little he went to school, how tall he grew, how strong his hands were; how he became lawyer, Congressman, President; all about his Proclamation and the Second Inaugural; all about the Gettysburg address; how he saved the Union; when and where he was assassinated; and what the Lincoln Memorial in Washington looks like—though he may never have seen it.

"For Lincoln is the Mississippi. He is down the Grand Canyon and in the Kansas cornfields. He is crossing Death Valley and standing beside Lake Champlain. And he has long since climbed Thoreau's Wachusett. He is everywhere that we are—which today in the glare of war is all over the earth. It was Emerson who said of him, 'His heart was as great as the world.'

"But our schoolboy who has the facts is happily too young to understand the mortal sadness in the eyes of the man whose courage and compassion made us one. And the rest of us, in whose minds the facts have grown dim, accept the spiritual presence of Lincoln much as we accept the flowing of the Mississippi and the prairie wind in the Kansas cornfields.

"But is acceptance enough? Or do we need to examine again the sacrifice and self-denial of his life? At this hour, as we and the United Nations fight for our very existence, and for the freedom of all people everywhere, the name of Abraham Lincoln is the living symbol of our faith. 'More than any other figure,' says Carl Sandburg, 'he towered as some token and foreshadowing of a free world learning freedom and discipline.'"

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

### Cold

**Boston and Vicinity:** Continued cold; light winds increasing to gentle before sunrise.

**Massachusetts:** Continued cold tonight; except slightly warmer in west portion.

**New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Southwestern Maine:** Continued cold tonight.

**Vermont and Connecticut:** Slightly warmer tonight.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 10:59 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 11:19 a. m.; height 11.5 feet.

### Maine Customs Changes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 3—Extension of the limits of the customs port of entry to include South Portland, Falmouth, and Cape Elizabeth as well as Peak, Long Cliff, Cushing, and Diamond Islands, has been authorized by presidential order, port officials learned today. A change at the Bangor port of entry was the addition of the municipality of Brewer. Changes are effective Feb. 13.

### Somerville to Test Sirens

Air-raid sirens in Somerville will be tested at 12 noon every Saturday beginning Feb. 6, Lyman Hodgdon, chief air-raid warden, announced today. A 10-second sustained blast will be heard each week at this time to make sure that low temperatures have not interfered with the mechanism of the sirens.

# United War Fund Rises As Boston Adds $10,000

**A check for $10,000 from the City of Boston was added to the Greater Boston United War Fund at the Mayor's Day report luncheon at the City Club this noon. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, at the close of a brief address, stated that the money represented proceeds from the City's sales of scrap, collected during the drive a few months ago.**

Greater Boston citizens were urged today to make extra contributions to their United War Fund "in the names of men or women in the service," following the example set by five-year-old Jackie Shea, of Arlington, son of Commander John Joseph Shea, who was lost during the sinking of the U. S. Airplane Carrier Wasp.

Jackie's father always wore a red feather, traditional symbol of the United War Fund, so Jackie poured out his pennies and dimes—painstakingly saved in his small torpedo bank. "I want to give these for my Daddy," he said.

Jackie Shea's gift was one of more than 400 similar gifts in the names of members of the armed forces which have been recorded to date at Fund headquarters. They came from parents, relatives, employers, co-workers, and friends.

General Chairman Charles C. Cabot announced today that special pledge cards for individuals and companies who desire to make contributions in the names of men and women in the service are now available.

Early today, Mr. Cabot estimated that the Fund had now reached approximately $4,800,000. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be the principal speaker at today's "Dutch Treat" report luncheon at the Boston City Club, at which time up-to-the-minute auditors' reports will give exact totals.

Individual contributions of $500 or more announced today included:

$3,200—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Grandin.
2,000—Anonymous (5); Thomas A. Yawkey.
1,489—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Ayer, additional (Total to date $6,843.)
1,215—Mr. and Mrs. William B. Snow, Jr.
1,000—Mrs. William Fegan.
977—Mayor John H. Corcoran.
810—Anonymous.
775—Miss Susan M. Lee.
750—Anonymous (4).
700—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Asher.
675 Anonymous.
650—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman R. Thayer.
600—Mrs. Horace L. Bearse; Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Perry.
525—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Walker, Jr.
500—Anonymous (4); Robert Cushman; Kenneth S. Magoon; David E. Moeser; Mr. and Mrs. John I. Wylde.

Company contributions of $500 and over include:

$8,500—Anonymous; Sears, Roebuck & Co.
6,000—C. F. Hovey Company.
4,000—Anonymous.
3,000—Chandler & Company.
2,641—W. T. Grant Company.
2,500—Anonymous (10).
1,800—Sedjis Manufacturing Co.
1,200—Raymond's Inc.; E. T. Slattery Co.
1,160—Murray White Co., Inc.
1,050—Anonymous; Gorin Stores, Inc.
1,000—Polaroid Corporation employees; Reed & Barton Corp.; Sherman Paper Products Co.; A. J. Tower Company.
865—Anonymous.
800—Shreve, Crump & Low Company.
750—Standard Duplicating Machines Corporation.
675—A. Kopelman and Sons.
650—Anonymous (3).
630—F. S. Payne Co., employees.
596—Catholic Charitable Bureau employees.
538—Blakeslee Rollins Corp. and employees.
500— Thomas Long Company

# U. S. Employment Offices Ready for 'Non-Deferrables'

**War Activities in New England**

United States Employment Service officials today expected a sizable rush of applications for war jobs from the many men with dependents who yesterday found they were in "nondeferrable" jobs and industries.

Although no major jamming was apparent today at the several offices in the Boston area, officials declared they were in readiness to handle an increase in demand, even if longer hours at U.S.E.S. offices were required.

An indirect effect of the manpower order tightening up on deferred classifications is expected in Boston to make an acute shortage of labor in the "non-deferrable" classifications, since no major surplus of normal labor supply remains, officials pointed out. More housewives and others not normally in the labor market may have to meet the shortage in "non-deferrable" positions as well as help meet the growing demand for war workers, it was pointed out.

### Model Planes Up

Schools in this region are at work with the rest of the nation's schools to produce 300,000 model planes in 1943, as an aid to the armed forces and civilian spotters.

With the project sponsored by the United States Office of Education and other Government agencies, the quota is divided into three series, each with 10 types of Allied or enemy aircraft.

Of solid construction, each model is accurate to within 1-32d of an inch, to a scale of one inch to six feet; thus, at 35 feet, a model appears the size of a real plane at a distance of half a mile.

Each pupil presenting an accepted model receives from the Navy a certificate of rank, according to the number of planes which pass inspection; first rank is "Cadet Aircraftsman" and tops is "Admiral Aircraftsman."

Types in the current series D, calling for 100,000 models, are: Navy scout observation biplane (SOC-3), Scout observation monoplane (SO3C-1), Army attack (A-31) British heavy bombers (Handley Page Halifax and Short Stirling), German fighter (FW 190), German patrol (Dornier 26), Japanese Army light bombers (Mitsubishi 97 and 98 A.L.B.) and Japanese reconnaisance bomber (Mitsubishi 98 A.B.B.R.).

### Cadet Maneuvers

About 500 cadets in the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Massachusetts State College will be given a "pre-induction" taste of concentrated military training during the Eastern recess, it was announced today. Plans call for classes in tactics, physical exercises, and tactical problems on the campus and nearby fields from April 21 to 29.

### Truden in Port Group

James L. Truden of Brookline, retired general manager of the Boston & Albany Railroad, has been appointed to the Boston Port Authority to fill the vacancy left by the passing on of Louis E. Kirstein. Mr. Truden, already a member of the Mayor's Port Committee and of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, was named by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. He will serve until the spring of 1946.


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# Fort Belvoir Trains Van Of Armed Force

*The War Department in a move to inform the public regarding Army installations recently invited a group of journalists and news commentators to visit certain Eastern Army centers. The Christian Science Monitor's representative today describes the engineer activities at the first center visited, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.*

By John D. Beaufort

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

FORT BELVOIR, Va., Feb. 3—Fort Belvoir, where more than 30,000 white and Negro soldiers are learning the special jobs which make the U. S. Army Engineers the fighting bridge builders, map makers, and maintenance men of our offensives, was "opened" to newspaper and radio reporters yesterday.

They saw "air-borne" equipment of the kind that was flown 1,000 miles over North Africa and was used there by the engineers to restore an advanced air base in the November occupation. They saw how aerial photographs are used to make maps giving in detail the rise and fall of terrain. They saw storm boats storming, they found out how air fields can be made to look like part of a forest, they watched fat, pneumatic bridge pontoons give—but not too much—as a four-ton truck roared over the bridge way they supported.

These things they saw and much more besides—all of which would have amazed and no doubt impressed Capt. John Smith, who never could have dreamed of such soldiering when he explored the locale of the fort in 1608. On this site, the press and radio party began a three-day tour of eastern military installations which will include the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia and the Signal Corps headquarters at Fort Monmouth. It's a pity Captain John couldn't have joined the party.

**Played Part in World War**

Fort Belvoir is possible today because Congress transferred 1,500 acres of the present area from the District of Columbia to the War Department in 1912 and the first engineer officers training camp of World War I was established at the Fort in 1912. Before the armistice of 1917, 57,000 men had received training there. This, however, does not compare with the number of soldiers who have been trained at Fort Belvoir so far in this war, particularly since the establishment of an Officers' Candidate School in 1941.

In the past two and a half years, the number of men in various stages of training has increased from 1,500 to more than 30,000, according to Brig. Gen. Edwin H. Marks, Commanding General of Fort Belvoir. Other Army chiefs who were present to explain activities and operations at the fort included Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief-of-Corps of the Engineers; Brig. Gen. Lehman Miller, Commanding General of the Engineer Replacement Training Center, and Brig. Gen. Roscoe C. Crawford, Commanding General of the Engineers School.

**Make Their Own Maps**

To begin with, we were taken to the headquarters of the 30th Engineers Topographic Battalion, where we observed relief on an aerial photograph. To reduce its complexities to simple terms, the principal of the multiplex projector for map work combines the old-fashioned stereoptican viewer and those movies which one watches with a blue gelatin over one eye and a red gelatin over the other. Looking at an aerial photograph through such glasses, one is able to distinguish the earth's contours.

This development in map making has taken place virtually within the last 10 years. Using aerial photographs, the multiplex method permits detailed maps to be made of enemy-held territory.

The Army Engineers have their own lithographic and map printing shop, as well as a mobile production trailer capable of turning out 3,000 maps an hour for field operations.

Down on the bank of the Potomac, the reporters watched 2½- and 4-ton trucks crossing a pneumatic 10-ton bridge. The rubber pontoons for such a bridge can be inflated in six minutes, and a 200-foot bridge can be constructed by 75 men in two hours. In a nearby demonstration, the party watched three 16-foot plywood boats, used in assault operations, careen into a small bay at 25 miles an hour and coast well up onto a beach. The boats were driven by 50-horsepower outboard engines and carried seven men.

In the camouflage section, the reporters saw tiny pieces of special rubberized sponge turned into miniature hedges and spruce trees; studied leaves which had been especially treated to prevent their falling; watched an artificial "weathering" machine which has the capacity of weathering paint and fabric one day in an hour; and saw tests which were being made to determine whether rats will eat saran tubing. A chewed piece of saran was exhibited, but it had not been proved yet whether the white mice which had been gnawing at it were really hungry for saran or had merely been sharpening their teeth on it.

Belvoir itself is a model of camouflage, its buildings designed and constructed to blend with its 9,600 acres of wooded hills.

One of the most interesting exhibits was a demonstration of mine detecting. Three mines which had been buried under the snow were detected by an officer using a manual instrument with an electrically operated apparatus. The presence of the mines was indicated by a hum audible to everyone in the immediate vicinity of the instrument. One had a faint notion of how Russian and British sappers feel.

The Engineers is a specialists' outfit, and its forces are dispersed at War Department orders among the Infantry, Air Force, and other branches of the Army. This is the only service which distributes its activities in such a manner. Of the 35 top West Point graduates each year who are permitted to choose their service, in recent years an average of 25 have been choosing the Engineers. One officer observed that "some of the boys who have been to the Marine Boot Training Camp at Parris Island, and then have come here, say that the Belvoir Boot Camp is tougher."

Perhaps the general feeling of Belvoir was best expressed, however, by a strapping Negro soldier, dressed in fatigue uniform and a pair of rubber overalls that came up to his armpits. As we passed his crew, which was helping tote a pneumatic pontoon, he encouraged his fellow soldiers with a spirited "Let's go, gentlemen!"

# Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign of 1943, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**A Great Cause Appeals**

We have been told by our Commander in Chief that "in this war for survival we must keep our minds not only on the evil things we fight against but on the good things we fight for."

Today a great cause appeals to us for aid—one which offers us an immediate chance to help "the good things we fight for." The 1943 Campaign of the Greater Boston United War Fund combines an appeal for our own agencies on the home front with an opportunity to help our servicemen and our allies on the war front.

The goal this year is the greatest that has ever been set—$7,800,000. It represents the sum necessary to meet the minimum needs of the 235 Community Fund agencies, the 10 Allied Nations represented by the United Nations Relief Fund, the United Service Organizations, Soldiers and Sailors Committee, Special War Activities, including the War Prisoners Aid Committee.

What we give to the Fund will be given in the interests of humanity, with the consciousness that the appeal has been studied and that efficiency and careful planning have determined the choice of participants.

**Safeguarding the Community**

On the home front through the 235 Community Fund agencies we are asked to share in safeguarding the welfare of the community, preserving the integrity of family life, insuring a high standard of citizenship to the youth of our cities and towns. Community Fund agencies stimulate the will to work and to sacrifice for victory. They help men and women to adjust themselves to the new adventure of living through the most stirring times in history. They train them to take their places on production lines.

On the fighting front the United War Fund helps our own servicemen through the U. S. O., Soldiers and Sailors Committee. Through the War Prisoners Aid Committee it relieves the despair of men held in captivity. By assuming responsibility for the appeal of the United Nations Relief Fund it puts hope and courage into the hearts of our heroic allies of Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Fighting France, Greece, Norway, Poland, Holland, Russia, China and Yugoslavia.

At this moment when we turn the pages of the most tragic chapter in history the Greater Boston United War Fund presents us with a challenge and an opportunity. Here is an immediate chance for each and everyone of us to help to erase that blighting charge that has run in the ears of the world—"Too Little, Too Late."

**A Guide to Giving**

We are asked now in the interest of human beings on both sides of the world to "Give Enough Soon Enough."

In the true spirit of democracy the Greater Boston United War Fund transcends the limits of national boundaries. It accepts global war as a challenge for a global peace and a victory which shall extend to the people of all nations those blessings which Americans share in common with one another.

The 1943 appeal of the War Fund issued by Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman, reminds us that "Twenty countries have been swallowed up by the Nazis alone; their people, starving slaves. Millions of men, women and children are dead, millions more are wounded. . . . Tyranny is on the throne. Armies are on the march.

"This must change—and change it will if we are firmly determined to 'give enough soon enough.' Already our youth has responded. The best men we have are now fighting, suffering and even giving their very lives. We at home must do our part. We must keep the spirits of our fighting men high. We must help the oppressed citizens of the Allied Nations who are fighting this war at our side. We must maintain here at home the decent way of living for which men are willing to die."

# House Speeds To Guard Men With Children

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—A War Manpower Commission announcement that family heads employed in nonessential jobs will be drafted into the armed forces unless they shift to essential work gave impetus today to a Congressional move to enact new safeguards for men with children.

Members of the House Military Affairs Committee predicted speedy action on legislation introduced by Representative Paul J. Kilday, (D) of Texas, to prevent the induction of married men with children so long as there are physically fit single men or childless married men in the same State.

Briefly, it would extend the system of filling draft quotas from a local board basis to a state-wide basis.

It would also set up deferment priority based on a man's family status, the effect being that all single men in a State would be drafted first, followed by married men without children, married men with one child, and so on.

"This would prevent such inequities as the drafting of a father by one local board while an adjoining board has more than enough eligible single men or married men without children," Mr. Kilday said.

Mr. Kilday's decision to press for prompt action brought a promise of support from Representative Andrew J. May, (D) of Kentucky, Chairman, and other members of the Committee.

"The intention of Congress has been that men with children should not be drafted until all other eligible men have been called," said Representative Overton Brooks, (D) of Louisiana.

## All Colleges in It

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission head, said yesterday be believed all of the nation's estimated 1,700 colleges and universities could be fitted into the war and postwar training program.

While only 400 to 500 institutions of higher education are included in the existing army and navy training program, Mr. McNutt told the House Military Affairs Committee, a program under consideration "will utilize most of these institutions and not only the 400 or 500."

## Court Rules U. S. Owns Palmyra Isles

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Twice frustrated by world wars, plans of the Fullard-Leo family of Honolulu to develop a haven of peace in the 52 virtually uninhabited Palmyra islands of the Pacific have been shelved permanently by court order.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that the United States Government is the rightful owner of these strategic palm-covered lands 1,000 miles southwest of Honolulu—and of course, incidentally they could not be British possessions as maps and atlases erroneously designated them before 1925.

Mrs. E. Fullard-Leo, boss of Palmyra, explained that her family purchased the islands with the idea of leisurely developing an "earthly paradise," but that World War I and now the second had interrupted the plans.

In fact the latest conflict stirred the interest of the Navy—first into negotiating with the Fullard-Leo family for a lease, and then, after further investigation, into the successfully waged suit for outright possession without compensation.

The court ruled that the United States owns the property as the successor to the Hawaiian kingdom.

## New Federal Butter Restriction Further Cuts Civilian Supplies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Government food authorities anticipate a new outbreak of consumer complaints over butter shortages.

Civilians who have been able to get only a quarter of a pound now and then may have even greater difficulty during the next several weeks as the result of a Government order requiring creamery butter manufacturers to set aside 30 per cent of their output for war needs. The order went into effect Monday.

Butter production is at a relatively low level now, but should increase in the spring when dairy cows freshen, pastures revive and milk production picks up. The civilian demand, estimated to be at least 15 per cent greater than before the war, is so strong, say officials of the Food Production Administration, that rationing may have to be resorted to.

Here is how the Government plans to divide the 1943 supply:

It estimates production of creamery and farm butter at 2,100,000,000 pounds. War programs will get 30 per cent of the creamery output of 1,765,000,000 pounds or 529,000,000 pounds.

Two thirds of the war supply or about 352,000,000 pounds will go to the armed forces, while the remaining third, or 177,000,000 pounds will be made available for Lend-Lease shipment, principally to Russia. Remaining for civilians will be 70 per cent of the creamery output, or 1,236,000,000 pounds, and the entire output of 335,000,000 pounds of farm butter, or a total supply of 1,571,000,000 pounds. Officials estimate this will provide a per capita civilian supply of 13 pounds a year. Consumption last year averaged 17 pounds.

The supply for the armed forces would be equivalent to about 35 pounds per man, on the basis of 10,000,000 fighters. The Army ration has been set at 1½ ounces a day or about 34 pounds a year.

The Lend-Lease shipments last year were less than 1 per cent of the total production. This year they may be about 8½ per cent.

## Civil War Pensions Subject to 'V' Tax

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 3 (AP)—The State of Louisiana reluctantly moved Feb. 2 to accede to the Federal Treasury's demand that it pay the new 5 per cent Victory Tax on monthly pensions given the State's Civil War veterans.

A hundred dollars was appropriated from State funds by the State Board of Liquidation to pay the tax as it becomes due.

As the taxable part of each veteran's $60 monthly pensions is only $8, the total tax due is a small amount—$8.40 a month for the 21 Confederate warriors—but the "principle of the thing" was what bothered officials.

They cited a State Attorney General's opinion that the Confederate pension is paid by the State "in appreciation of service rendered in the past, but not in payment of such services." The Treasury Department nevertheless demands the tax, contending the pension actually is remuneration rather than a gratuity.

Gov. Sam Jones recently charged that the Government's position amounts to belated recognition of legality of the "rebel" confederacy.

# Another Roosevelt Precedent

Associated Press from United States Navy, released by Office of War Information

**Birthday Cake Served in the Air**

**The President, in strictly informal attire, pictured on the plane carrying him from Trinidad to Miami as he was about to cut the cake for his fellow-diners: Admiral William D. Leahy (left), Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief; Harry L. Hopkins (across table), and Lieut. Howard M. Cone, Jr., who was captain of the plane (right).**

# NLRB Ruling In Baltimore Has New Phase

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 3 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board holds for the first time that a transit company operated wholly within a single state affected interstate commerce because it transported workers to and from plants using raw materials and producing goods which crossed state boundaries.

The NLRB affirmed a trial examiner's finding that the Baltimore Transit Company had engaged in and was engaged in unfair labor practices and ordered the company to withdraw recognition from an independent union, reimburse any employees for any fees and dues to the independent checked-off from their wages since June 2, 1942, offer reinstatement and back bay to nine former employees and offer reinstatement to a tenth discharged worker upon his release from the armed forces.

Gerard D. Reilly, NLRB member, said it was the first time the Board had held that a local traction company affected interstate commerce.

Finding that the transit company provided "substantially all" of Baltimore's public transportation, the Labor Relations Board ruled that among the passengers were "substantial numbers of employees going to and from their work in industrial plants in and around Baltimore."

# Canned Goods Frozen From Feb. 20 to March 1

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—From midnight, Feb. 20, until March 1, when rationing starts, there will be no canned fruits or vegetables sold.

Frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits (not dried vegetables), and canned soups and canned baby foods also are included in the order, issued yesterday by the Office of Price Administration.

With the armed forces and Lend-Lease taking, in some categories, half of the canned goods put up, the Government has ordered rationing to assure everyone a fair share.

Fresh fruits and vegetables will not be rationed, and one of the goals of the program will be to compel people to do more real cooking and less can-opening. Home canning also will be encouraged because such goods will not be counted against ration coupons.

Rationing will be by points, 48 points per person in March, regardless of age or occupation. Because there still will be so many unrationed foods—especially fresh fruits and vegetables, there will be no distinction, as there is in Europe, between persons who do light work and heavy work. Since canned baby foods are also on the list, babies will get the same ration points as their elders. Persons requiring special diets will be able to get them on medical certificates.

**Restaurant Meals Unrationed**

Restaurants and other public eating places will be limited on canned goods but under present plans will not collect ration coupons from their customers—leaving all ration points to be spent for home cooking.

To housewives, one big problem will be that of planning a month ahead. For instance, at 48 points per person, a family of three will have 144 points to spend in March.

Each can, bottle or package on the new ration list will have a "point value"—perhaps 10 points for a medium size can of peas, seven points for a can of spinach, eight points for a half-pound package of raisins, etc. These figures are only examples. The real list of values won't be made public until after Feb. 20, to prevent anyone from hoarding the items which will be most expensive in point values.

When she learns these values, the housewife will be advised to figure out how she wants to spend her 144 points for the family of three, for instance. If canned peaches were 14 points per can, she could buy 10 cans of peaches but would have only 4 points left for all other things. Just as she shops for economical foods on a money basis, she will be expected to spend her points so that they go farthest in satisfying both the nutrition and taste needs of her family.

The first task of all householders will be to inventory their pantries as of midnight, Feb. 20.

OPA advised this procedure: Empty the cupboards onto a table. put away the unrationed foods, such as macaroni, olives, canned milk, chili, home-canned goods, etc.

Then put away the rationed cans or packages which contain less than eight ounces each. These are mostly small cans of baby food. Then put away five cans or packages for every member of the family, paying no attention to the size or contents of the food. The number of cans or packages left on the table must be reported to the clerk, who will issue the ration books during the six days beginning Feb. 22.

There will be 1,500,000 of these clerks stationed in schools, churches and other public places.

One adult will register for the whole family. First he will have to show (but keep) his family's sugar-coffee ration books. Coffee stamps will be deducted from books of persons who report that they had more than one pound per adult in the family last Nov. 28.

**Pay for What You Have on Hand**

The clerk will then ask about the number of cans that were left on the table after the Sunday pantry inventory. If there were any left, the clerk will tear out one eight-point stamp for each one.

The books will contain both red and blue stamps. The blue ones are for canned goods, the red ones will be used about a month later for meat rationing.

Each stamp will bear both a letter and a number. The letter will indicate when the stamp can be used—A, B and C will be for March.

The figures represent point values, and will be in denominations of 1, 2, 5 and 8. A can that "costs" 10 points, for instance, could be "paid" for with two 5's, a 2 and an 8, or ten ones. Most grocers will mark the point values on the cans or counters right along with the money prices.

Point values may be changed from month to month, but, in general, will be raised and lowered along the same lines as money prices—more points for bigger cans or scarcer commodities.


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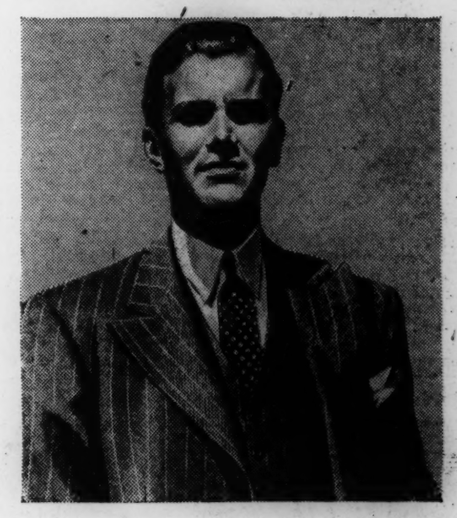

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# AAUW Aiding In Mobilizing College Women

*Continued from Page 1*

sion wants and if any college-trained women desire to go into war work we shall be glad to direct them into it," says Dean Franklin, "and we are getting results." "One example is that of a widow, middle-aged and comfortably off. She came in and told me she wanted to get into the war effort. 'But,' she told me, 'my son says I have earned the right to take it easy. One's children don't understand that one can't do that. I am on the school board,' she said, 'and whenever there is a vacancy I have filled in until last year when the man chemistry teacher in the high school went into the Army and I took over his place regularly. I want to get away and get into a war job somewhere where I am not known.' And," continued Mrs. Franklin, "I was able to call up a man and tell him about her and he said he was waiting for someone with her training and qualifications."

**For Other Areas**

"It is expected that we will find women willing to go into other parts of the country. There is no reason why they shouldn't when they are qualified and we know of an existing job somewhere waiting to be filled," Mrs. Franklin explains. "We want to get the older women pried loose from their own homes. It gives them a new vision and a new feeling of achievement. They are not on the shelf.

"Our business is to get in touch with these women, have the interviews, and try to see where they will fit in, either at the United States Employment Service, where they can go right into jobs, or through the Engineering, Science and Management War Training Courses that will refresh them for jobs. And by talking with them we find out what they ought to do.

"We work closely with the USES. They tell us what jobs they have. And we tell what women we have available," says Mrs. Franklin. "The USES, in turn, keeps in close touch with the Engineering Science and Management War Training Courses of the U. S. Office of Education and that is how the ESMWT knows what refresher courses are needed."

While it is believed that the younger graduates will probably be channeled into the Waacs, Waves, and Spars, the middle-aged woman has been found to be very adaptable for work in industry. Each locality decides for itself how the work is to be carried on. The War Manpower Commission wants the local communities to manage their own situations.

Boston is the proving ground, so to speak, for Massachusetts, but the work actually got under way first in Philadelphia. Then it followed in New York.

In two cities, Bridgeport and Detroit, a plan is being tried out whereby two families who are friendly and whose children are friendly collaborate on a single job, mother No. 1 takes care of both sets of children during one shift and mother No. 2 takes care of them for the other shift.

**Conferences Held**

Conferences have been held in New York City to discuss the Eastern States situation and at Northwestern University in Chicago for discussion of the training of college women for technical operations and the substitution of women for men in factory operation and supervision.

The Boston committee met as long ago as last May in the office of A. Lincoln Filene, Chairman, with Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, Consultant for the National Roster, and plans were drawn up by industrialists, executives, personnel recruiting agencies and representatives of colleges and universities.

Leaders of war industries and heads of women's colleges from all sections of the country will meet in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, under the auspices of the A. A. U. W., to discuss steps to be taken to speed up the induction of college-trained women into specialized war jobs. Dr. Kathryn McHale, General Director of the A. A. U. W., sent out invitations to 57 industrial leaders and 65 presidents of women's colleges for the joint conference on co-ordinating the resources of women's colleges with industries employing college women.

# *Women in War Work Discussed*

By a Staff Photographer

**A. A. U. W. Leaders Confer**

**Mrs. B. Alden Thresher (left), President of Boston branch, American Association of University Women, and Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin (right), President Massachusetts State Division, A. A. U. W., discuss plans for recruiting women into war industries at the War Job Information Center.**

# Bill Seeks Time For Servicemen On Income Taxes

A bill to defer payment of state income taxes by Massachusetts members of the armed forces until after the war has been referred to the Senate Committee on Rules to determine whether it can be acted upon as it was filed after the deadline for admitting bills.

Sponsors of the bill are Representatives Leo J. Sullivan (D) of Boston, and William E. Nolen (D), Holyoke.

Both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature recently passed to be engrossed a bill which would authorize counties, cities, and towns to establish postwar rehabilitation funds by investments in war bonds.

# International Group Leaders Plan Meeting

International relations chairmen of women's clubs all over Massachusetts will meet for the first time at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. They will be guests of the Department of International Relations of the State Federation at an acquaintance gathering.

Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman, feels it is important for the chairmen to get to know one another and the work done. "I want to give them an opportunity to exchange ideas, to think out loud together, as it were," she said in explaining the purpose of the gathering, which is an innovation.

The guest speaker, Prof. Joseph C. Hanc, will discuss "Russia, Today and Tomorrow." Mrs. Malcolm Green will present an international musical program, the performers being members of the Institute. They are Helena Studzinska, Polish violinist, Amanda Juht, an Estonian singer, and Sophia Stumberg, pianist. Mme. Letitia Brugnani will entertain with folk dances.

At the noon social hour, Mrs. Charles Atwood will be in charge of hospitality, and Mrs. George F. Johnson of receiving.

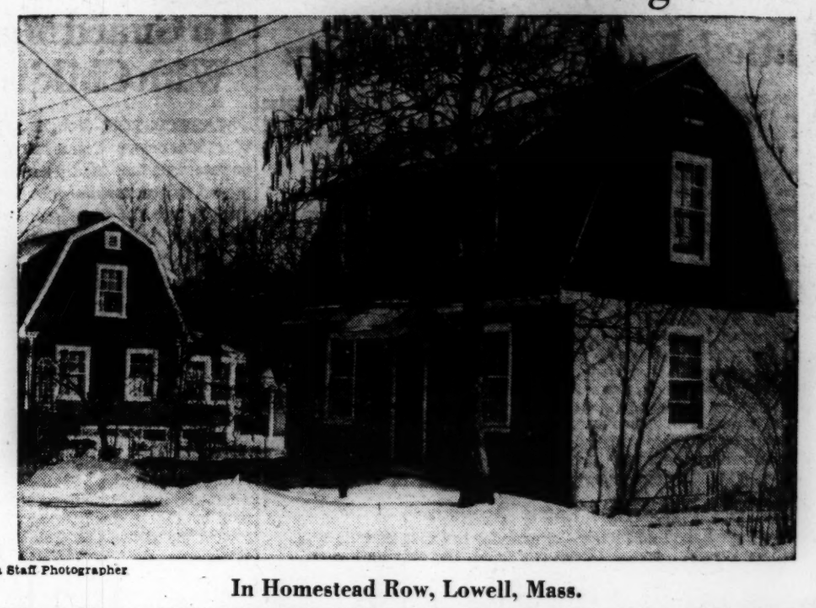
# Quota Club Plans For Reception

Past President's Night at the Boston Quota Club will be observed by a reception tomorrow evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Hotel Vendome. Mrs. Leslie Bradley Cutler will address the meeting on the subject, "Shall Women Serve on Juries in Massachusetts?"

The following women who have served the club as presidents will be in the receiving line: Miss Julia E. Dickson of Brighton, Dr. Marjorie Johnson of Wellesley, Miss Bertha L. Goldthwaite of Cambridge, Miss Marion Godfrey and Miss Mary L. Guyton of Boston, Miss Elsie R. Abbott of Melrose, Miss Bernice F. Cunningham of Medford, Miss Daisy B. Treen of Brookline, Miss Margaret M. Fitzgerald of Washington and Miss Agnes Carr of Woburn.

Miss Carolyn LaVers of Boston, President, and Miss Mary T. McCann of Boston, Hospitality Chairman, will be in charge of the evening. Miss Yvonne DesRosiers, soprano, will sing, accompanied by Miss Madeline Meredith, both of Boston.

# *Pioneer in Public Housing*



By a Staff Photographer

**In Homestead Row, Lowell, Mass.**

**Although 25 years old, this representative of New England's oldest public housing venture is still sound, livable and attractive. Note the elbow room and available sunlight for a price well under $5,000 for six rooms. It is one of 12 State-financed houses built back in 1917 as a public test of low-cost, mass-construction methods.**

# State Housing That Proved Good Investment

**By W. Clifford Harvey**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 3 — This city's "Homestead Row," oldest publicly-financed housing project in New England, has finally proved the 25-year-old contention of housing experts that public funds invested in the housing of low-income families will be returned to the State Treasury in the long run "with interest."

The State Board of Housing today drew from its records the 25-year account of Homestead Row which adds up to a surplus of nearly $8,000, with 10 out of the original 12 single-family homes now in the ownership of moderate income families who could never have hoped to own homes without some form of State subsidy.

Gradually Homestead Row has assumed the guise of a laboratory research project which the Federal Government has surveyed with much interest. From an original legislative appropriation of $50,000 for the building of the homes, an unexpended balance of $6,744.46 was returned to the State Treasury, and since then the home buyers have paid the State Treasurer $51,237.72. The present surplus is $7,982.18.

Homestead Row has become so much a part of the residential life of Lowell that many persons living within a block of the community are not familiar with the part the State has played in its development. The only charter member of the community still living there completed his payments back in 1934. Some of the homes have changed hands several times, all excepting two of them getting new households in the years 1918 to 1919. Since then there have been only a few changes.

How did the State come to build these houses?

It was an effort back in 1917 to bring to small-income families the privileges of home ownership. A State Homestead Commission was convinced at the time that building costs and mortgage expense could be brought within the reach of the mill workers. The costs finally ranged from $2,400 to $3,100, including land.

Although 25 years old, the homes still look cosy and livable, some of them having been added to, others having new garages and others porches that were not there in the first place. Prohibitive terms involved in financing and mortgaging were the chief hurdles surmounted through State assistance.

The original $50,000 was probably the first appropriation of government funds to be made in aiding workers to obtain homesteads.

# Fuel Conservation And Tax Plan On The Radio Tonight

**The Daily Dialer**

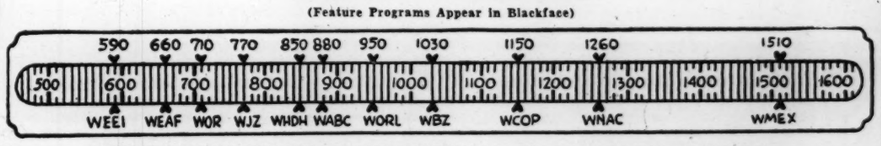
*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is one of the speakers tonight on a Fuel Conservation Forum, WEEI, 9:30 p. m. And "A Pay-As-You-Go Tax Plan" will be discussed on the National Radio Forum, BLUE-WHDH, 10:30 p. m. Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri will participate.

Stephen Foster's music will be featured on Great Moments in Music, with Jean Tennyson, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, singing such familiar songs as "Beautiful Dreamer," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," "Old Folks at Home," "Linger in Blissful Repose" and other favorites, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 David Harum | Treasury Star Parade | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Mutual Goes Calling | Hawaiian Music |
| 3:15 News Service | Air Express Music | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | "Uncle Sam"; drama | Popular Music |
| 3:30 Hollywood; "Post" | Ted Malone: Book Ends | Pepper Young's Family | Shady Valley Folks | 'Ine Limerick Market |
| 3:45 Uncle Sam Presents | Winter Serenade: Music | "Right to Happiness" | Shady Valley Folks | The Limerick Market |
| 4:00 News Service | News Service | Backstage Wife: sketch | News; Affairs of Tom, | Louis Armstrong's Orch. |
| 4:15 Across the Caribbean | Air Express Music | Stella Dallas: sketch | Dick & Harry: variety | Jan Savitt's Orchestra |
| 4:30 Bonding for Liberty | Club Matinee: Variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; drama | show with Bob Trend- | Charlie Barnet's Orch. |
| 4:45 Mountain Music | Club Matinee: News | "Young Widder Brown" | ler's Orchestra | Connee Boswell, songs |
| 5:00 Five O'Clock Follies | Air Express Music | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Count Basie's Orchestra |
| 5:15 Date Book; Follies | 'Hop Harrigan"; sketch | 'Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:30 Five O'Clock Follies | "Jack Armstrong" | "Just Plain Bill"; sketch | Junior Newscaster | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:45 Ben Bernie's Show | "Captain Midnight" | 'Front Page Farrell': sk. | "Superman"; sketch | News Service |
| 6:00 Comment; News | "Terry and the Pirates" | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:15 Philip Pullicino | Terry O'Toole, songs | The Answer Man: Quiz | Press Roundup; Sports | Sports; Income Taxes |
| 6:30 Walt Cassell, songs | Terry O'Toole, songs | Dinner Music; songs | News from Abroad | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 "The World Today" | Newscast | Lowell Thomas | Musical Rendezvous | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | Col. Stoopnagle; Talk | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 Harry James's Orch. | Sammy Dale's Orchestra | News of the World | Milt Herth's Trio | News Service |
| 7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy | "The Lone Ranger"; | Fred & Posey Jamboree | Concert Album | Piano Duo |
| 7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama | western drama | Fred & Posey Jamboree | John Barry, comments | Your Army |
| 8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or. | Earl Godwin, news | 'Mr. & Mrs. North': com. | "Sizing Up the News" | Irish Music |
| 8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or. | Lum 'n' Abner | 'Mr. & Mrs. North': com. | The Barries; Willard Trio | Richard Salinger, news |
| 8:30 Drama, with Jean | "Manhattan at Mid- | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | 'Just Five Lines': drama | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 8:45 Hersholt; News | night"; dramatic sketch | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | 'Just Five Lines": drama | Dramatization |
| 9:00 Lionel Barrymore: | John Freedom: drama | Eddie Cantor; Dinah | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Piston: |
| 9:15 "Mayor of Town" | John Freedom: drama | Shore; guest; orchestra | Morton Gould's Orch.: | "The Incredible Flutist |
| 9:30 "Conserving Fuel" | Louis Armstrong's Orch. | "Mr District Attorney"; | drama; soloists; Stuart | Suite" |
| 9:45 Waltz Time | Dance orchestra; Talk | dramatic sketch; orch | Erwin; Oscar Levant | Classical Album |
| 10:00 Moments in Music: | Raymond Gram Swing | Kay Kyser's College of | John B. Hughes, news | News reports; Defense |
| 10:15 "Stephen Foster" | Gracie Fields, songs | Musical Knowledge | News Service | Local Sports |
| 10:30 OWI Program | National Radio Forum | Kay Kyser's College of | Paul Schubert, news | Local Sports |
| 10:45 News: World War II | National Radio Forum | Musical Knowledge | Henry Kings' Orchestra | Local Sports |
| 11:00 News; Wm. Shirer | Harry Durham's Orch. | News; Songs; Defense | News Service | Local Sports |
| 11:15 Rideout; Master | Harry De Angelis' Orch. | What Can I Do?: drama | Frankie Masters' Orch. | Local Sports |
| 11:30 Works of Music | Fishermen's Program | Music You Want | "California Melodies"; | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 Music; Dance orch. | Sportcast: News | Music You Want | vocalist: orchestra | Day's End: News |

## *Thursday's Programs*

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | Air Express Music | News Reporter; Musical | Organ Melodies | |
| 7:15 "Uncle Elmer" | Newscast | Clock; Music; News | News comment | |
| 7:30 Music; News | Religious service | Reveille Roundup | "Fiesta": music | |
| 7:45 News; War Summ'ry | Religious service; News | News Service | Musical Clock | |
| 8:00 News of the World | Tune Up Time | Herb Lewis; "Melodeers" | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | Musical program | Military Band; News | "George & Dixie"; News | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 Carl Moore's Club | Music of Many Lands | Musical Toast | Ruth Moss, Interviews | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 Carl Moore; News | News; Morning Notes | Musical Toast | Ruth Moss, Interviews | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 Priscilla Fortescue | Breakfast Club | Home Forum: talk | News and Rhythm | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 School of the Air of | Breakfast Club | Uncle Sam: OWI drama | All Hail to You | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 the Americas | Breakfast Club | Food News: Im. Wolcott | "Spotlight Revue" | Studio speaker |
| 9:45 Food Fair | Breakfast Club | Treasury Star Parade | Musical Roundup | Studio speaker |
| 10:00 "Valiant Lady" | Air Express Music | News; Military Band | News Commentator | Musical program |
| 10:15 American Stories | Women and the War | "The O'Neills": drama | Organ Recital | 'Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 Honeymoon Hill | Fishermen's Program | "Helpmate"; drama | The Cheer-Up Gang; vo- | Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 Bachelor's Children | Fishermen's Program | "A Woman of America" | calist: orchestra | Mason |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor | Breakfast Music; Inter. | Road of Life; sketch | New England Cupboard | "Kick-Conga!" |
| 11:15 Second Husband: sk. | Breakfast Music; Inter. | Vic and Sade: sketch | Karl Zomar's Scrapbook | Ruth Gevalt, soprano |
| 11:30 "Bright Horizons" | Memory Lane: music | "Snow Village"; sketch | "Yankee House Party"; | Griff Williams' Orchestra |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Memory Lane: music | "David Harum"; sketch | variety show, with orch. | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum | Boake Carter, news | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch | Bond Wagon Quiz | Chet Gaylord, songs | Organ Recital | The Pepper Shaker |
| 12:30 Helen Trent; Farm and Home | National Farm and Home | Marjorie Mills: women's | Song Parade: Music | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour: guests; music | program | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Washington Commentary | News; Farm talk | News Service | Council for Democracy |
| 1:15 "Ma Perkins" | Edward McHugh, hymns | "Aunt Jenny"; sketch | Variety Program | Italian Melodies |
| 1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch | "Seth's Village Canteen" | "Big Sister"; sketch | News; Fashion talk | Curtain Time, with Ellen |
| 1:45 "The Goldbergs" | Fishermen's Program | News Service | Cedric Foster, news | White |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | "Good Food Buys" | 'Light of the World': sk. | Musical Roundup | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:15 Dramatic sketch | Mystery Chef: food facts | "Lonely Women"; sketch | "Yankee Kitchen" | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:30 "We Love & Learn" | Air Express Music | "The Guiding Light"; sk. | "Yankee Kitchen" | Light Classics: music |
| 2:45 "Pepper Young" | Elwood Ireland: interv'w | Hymn Recital | Lt. Commander Hordijk | News Service |
| 3:00 "David Harum" | Studio Concert | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Degree: Th'dore Granik | Musical Program |
| 3:15 News Service | Air Express Music | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | "Uncle Sam"; drama | Popular Music |
| 3:30 Hollywood; "Post" | Ted Malone: Book talk | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Shady Valley Folks | The Limerick Market |
| 3:45 Uncle Sam Presents | Winter Serenade | "Right to Happiness" | Shady Valley Folks | The Limerick Market |
| 4:00 News Service | Newscast | 'Backstage Wife': sketch | News; Affairs of Tom, | Les Brown's Orchestra |
| 4:15 Across the Caribbean | Air Express Music | Stella Dallas: sketch | Dick & Harry: variety | Bunny Berigan's Orch. |
| 4:30 Victory Council | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | show with Bob Tren- | Ben Bernie's Orchestra |
| 4:45 Del Castillo, organ | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | dler's Orchestra | Will Bradley's Orchestra |
| 5:00 "Follies"; Date Book | Air Express Music | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Lou Breese's Orchestra |
| 5:15 Date Book; Follies | "Hop Harrigan"; sketch | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:30 Five O'Clock Follies | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | "Just Plain Bill"; sketch | "Superman"; sketch | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:45 Ben Bernie's Show | "Captain Midnight" | 'Front Page Farrell': sk. | Sports Matinee | News Service |
| 6:00 News comments | "Terry and the Pirates" | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:15 Song Shop, Bill Eliot | Terry O'Toole, songs | Cowboy songs | Press Roundup; Sports | Sports stories |
| 6:30 Frazier Hunt, News | Terry O'Toole, songs | Dinner Concert; songs | News from Abroad | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 The World Today | Newscast | Lowell Thomas | Musical Rendezvous | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | Col. Stoopnagle; Sports | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 Harry James's Or. | Sammy Dale's Orchestra | News of the World | Popular Music | News Service; Tax talk |
| 7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy | Adrian and Alice, songs | Bob Burns: "Arkansas | Concert Album | Ziegfeld Follies Hits |
| 7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama | You and the War | Traveler"; music; guests | Sports Interviews | Treasury Star Parade |
| 8:00 "An American in | Earl Godwin, news | Frank Morgan; Fanny | "Singin Sam": songs | Helen Morgan, songs |
| 8:15 Russia"; narration | Lum 'n' Abner | Brice; H. Stafford: or. | Charles Agnew's Orch. | Richard Sallinger, news |
| 8:30 Death Valley Days. | America's Town Meeting: | "Aldrich Family": drama | "Weather—the Invisible | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 8:45 Death Valley; News | "Should There Be | "Aldrich Family": drama | Ally"; drama; speaker | "What's Going On?" |
| 9:00 Major Bowes' Ama- | Stricter Federal Regula- | Music Hall: Bing Crosby; | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Liszt's |
| 9:15 teur program | tion of Labor Unions?" | orch.; songs; guests | News Service | "Todtentanz" |
| 9:30 Stage Door Canteen | Louis Prima's Orchestra | Rudy Vallee; Jean Davis; | Treasure Hour of Song: | Classical Album: Liszt's |
| 9:45 Stage Door Canteen | Orchestra; Talk | orch.; Roy Rogers | soloists; orchestra | "Todtentanz" |
| 10:00 "The First Line" | Raymond Gram Swing | Abbott & Costello: com- | Raymond Clapper, news | News report; Defense |
| 10:15 "The First Line" | Gracie Fields, songs | edy; orch.; soloist; guest | Gracie Barrie's Orch. | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:30 Network talk | 'Wings to Victory': dr'ma | "Today's News in the | Paul Schubert, news | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. |
| 10:45 News; World War II | 'Wings to Victory': dr'ma | Making" | Treasury Star Parade | Lucky Millinder's Orch. |
| 11:00 News; Quincy Howe | Harry Durham's Orch. | News; Songs; Defense | News Service | Glenn Miller's Orchestra |
| 11:15 B. B. Rideout; Mas- | Harry De Angelis' Orch. | What Can I Do?: drama | Eddy Howard's Orch. | Johnny Messner's Orch. |
| 11:30 ter Works of Music | Fishermen's Program | Music of the New World: | South American Sere- | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 Music; Dance orch. | Sportcast; News | Frank Black, conductor | nade; Bob Stanley's Or. | Day's End; News |

# Defense Corps Issue Refuses To Be Diverted

Democratic legislators who have led a move for a public hearing on the ouster of Natalie Hays Hammond as head of the Women's Civilian Defense Corps, today carried their fight to the House Rules Committee where a resolution for an investigation awaits action.

The resolve, which was filed by Representative Enrico Cappucci (D) of East Boston, was sent to the Rules Committee last Wednesday.

After failure yesterday to bring the Hammond controversy into a public hearing before the Legislative Committee of Military Affairs and Public Safety where a bill concerning "home rule" for the Committee on Public Safety was on the list for discussion, several Democratic House members indicated their determination to "get an airing" for the entire matter.

**Want Issue Settled**

A representative who said his constituents were demanding an explanation of the ouster of Miss Hammond said:

"Let's get the Cappucci resolve out so we can expose the matter to public view and make them stop hounding us."

Democratic legislators have hinted that the Republican controlled House Rules Committee will "sit on the resolve" until the closing days of the session, thus preventing the hearing which the minority members seek.

**Political Football**

Representatives Cappucci and Louis Lobel (D) of Brighton, who initiated the demands for an explanation to the Hammond ouster indicated recently that, after a conference with J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Public Safety Committee and storm center of the situation, they were satisfied with the explanation given them by the Civilian Defense head.

That the so-called "Hammond incident" has developed into a political football which the minority members of the Legislature seek to use to embarrass the opposition was pointed out by several sage observers on the Hill.

# New Hebrides Talk

Jacques Marquette, world traveler, author, and scholar, will give an illustrated lecture on the New Hebrides at the meeting of the Alliance Française at the Copley-Plaza on Saturday at 3:30 p. m. He has traveled and lived in those South Pacific Islands which are occupied by United States troops now, and his motion pictures will show what the country is like. It was a study of primitive religions that took him to that part of the world. One of the initiators of the Youth Movement in Europe, M. Marquette was also active in Boy Scout work in France.

## *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

**For Thursday, Feb. 4**
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

## *Today's FM Programs*

**W67B, Boston (46.7m)**

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Time to Dance."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Music; Rainbow Trio.
7:45 p. m.—Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

**W43B, Boston (44.3me) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)**

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
3:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News; Affairs of Tom, Dick & Harry; Variety Show.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Evening Moods.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Just Five Lines"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orch.; drama; Music; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Frankie Masters' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; vocalist and orchestra.

## *Today on Short Waves*

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m. — Everybody's Scrapbook. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—8:00 p. m. — Talk by Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m. — "In Australia This Week." VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m., VLQ6, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.


# KEEP WARM WITH THIS Coal HEATER

Scarcity of fuel oil need no longer cause suffering from cold by families in this section of the country. There still is a plentiful supply of coal... and now the famous WARM MORNING Coal Heater is available for home use! The release of this remarkable heater... thousands of which are in use in Army camps throughout the Nation... has the approval and sanction of the War Production Board and the War Department. These high authorities want every person to have sufficient warmth for comfort and to safeguard health.

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## Heats All Day and All Night Without Refueling

Interior View

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5. You need start a fire but once a year.
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11. Your home is WARM every MORNING when you awaken regardless of the weather.
12. Solid and substantial, yet neat in appearance. Built to give years of service.
13. Low in first cost — costs much less to use.
14. Materials, workmanship guaranteed.
15. Patented construction principles and materials used assure more complete combustion with far superior radiation and more sustained heat.

WHO MAY BUY 1. Persons substituting a coal-fired heating stove for oil-fired heating equipment. This includes persons who received interim fuel oil rations for use in heaters bought after July 31, 1942.

2. Persons needing a heating stove to heat essential living or working space which is not heated by any equipment, and who have not disposed of any usable heating equipment suitable for heating this space in the 60 days before application.

3. Persons replacing coal-burning equipment which heated essential living or working space and which is worn out or damaged beyond all possible repair.

4. Persons eligible for an auxiliary fuel oil ration (under Ration Order No. 11) of 350 gallons or more.

WHERE TO BUY—See your local retail coal or stove dealer. He will be glad to advise you how these famous heaters may be obtained.

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# Potato Output Rise in N. H. Seems Doubtful

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3—There appears to be decided difference of opinion among New Hampshire agricultural leaders as to whether New Hampshire can expand, or even maintain, its production of foodstuffs. The farmer will boost production "if it's humanly possible," according to Commissioner of Agriculture Andrew L. Felker. But Commissioner Felker is not too certain that it will be possible to fulfil the statement by State Farm War Board head J. Ralph Graham that New Hampshire farmers have promised a 40 per cent increase in potato acreage this year.

Commissioner Felker says that last season every acre was worked that could be worked under present conditions and that he can see no hope for greater production with a shortage of labor, lack of fertilizer, and insufficient machinery. "We've got to have larger allotments, for machinery breaks and wears out," according to Commissioner Felker. Mr. Graham sticks to his guns and says "we've got to be resourceful and do a lot of things we don't like doing."

### Humorous Angles

The ration boards and the State Office of Price Administration turn out to be the sources of many humorous stories. The sugar panel of the Concord board received a letter from a person who said that he had 250 pounds of sugar on hand and needed 600 pounds. "I make alky mash and need sugar to make it ferment and taste right," declared the applicant. No name was signed but it is expected to be investigated. Then at the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, which was lightly attended, President Mrs. Earle D. Seaverns of Laconia suggested that club presidents "become dollar-a-year women to beat the gas ban." Newsmen seized on this statement for a story. Mrs. Seaverns then explained that she was only joking and was quoting from a letter she received from OPA Rationing Attorney Charles Barnard. Then there is the story of the man who read of ration banking and went to a bank to get his sugar.

### Tin for Sirup Cans

The problem of packaging New Hampshire's 1943 maple sirup production has cleared up. Several weeks ago it was announced that the production of metal containers for the packaging of maple sirup had been halted. The State Department of Agriculture began to look around for other containers. Manufacturers of glass containers were contacted and submitted samples of containers they can furnish for packaging maple sirup. But obviously metal containers are more desirable for they are safer to handle. Now word has been received from Washington that manufacturers will be permitted to use the same amount of tin plate as used in 1942 to make sirup cans this year. But production will be limited to one-gallon size cans and there will be no handles. So New Hampshire's maple sirup output is assured of suitable packaging and with the sugar shortage a sellers' market is expected. Of course, Mother Nature will determine the size of the crop, as usual.

### Bill for State Power

While New Hampshire Republicans and the Water Resources Board have indicated opposition to the generation of power in connection with flood control projects, Representative Oren V. Henderson of Durham, a Republican, has filed a bill in the New Hampshire House of Representatives authorizing the Water Resources Board to go into the electric power generation business. The Henderson measure provides that the State Board may acquire or construct and operate power plants and facilities for the generation and distribution of electricity "when consistent" with the purposes of the act setting up the agency, and that it may collect fees, tolls or rates for electricity generated at any project, which could be sold to the State, to municipalities or to private utilities. In view of the Democratic sentiments in favor of public power projects, action on this measure will be watched with interest.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and New Hampshire's Congressional representatives are going to hear from New Hampshire poultrymen. They will hear that the pouultrymen are prepared to increase their production considerably if the necessary help is available.

## *Wintry Days Suit Her*

By a Staff Photographer

**Ground Hog Day Delights Snow Lady**

**Six more weeks of winter ahead—as enunciated yesterday by old Mr. Ground Hog—would just suit this sweet little lady, observed sauntering forth from a Dorchester residence. Somehow, warm weather is not wholly to her liking.**

# Vermont Man Heads WLB Regional Disputes Division

The new machinery for handling labor disputes in New England moved a step forward today with announcement of the naming of Waldo C. Holden of Vermont as acting director of the Regional Disputes Division of the War Labor Board.

While the "open for business" sign has not yet been hung out over the Disputes Division, its organization is being set up, and it will probably be ready to take up cases before long.

Its disposal of disputes will supply one of the two branches of the New England War Labor Board. Originally the National War Labor Board tried to determine all disputes at Washington, but they piled up there in such volume that the Board decided to decentralize.

**Not a New Activity**

The other section of the "Little War Labor Board" being organized here will deal with wage stabilization. This will not be new, as the WLB had already been passing on wage advances, in effort to check inflation, on a regional basis here.

Saul Wallen, who has been directing wage stabilization for the WLB in New England, will be chairman of the New England War Labor Board with its jurisdiction both wage stabilization and labor disputes. The membership of the Board will be made public within a short time.

"It is contemplated that the Disputes Division of the New England Board will handle in the first instance all disputes in this area which are certified by the United States Department of Labor to the National War Labor Board at Washington and referred to this office," Mr. Holden said today.

**Unusual Cases at Washington**

Some exceptional cases will be handled exclusively by the Board at Washington, such as disputes which have a national bearing or would make new policy, its Washington officials have stated. While the National Board will retain the right of review, it is expected that the great majority of cases arising within this region will be disposed of within the region.

According to the present plans, disputes for the most part will go to a New England War Labor Board panel for recommendations to the Regional Board. Cases may also be heard by an individual, when agreed by the parties.

The Board will be composed of representatives of the public, industry and labor. Little work in the mediation of disputes is now anticipated.

Mr. Holden came here from Washington where he served the National War Labor Board since last spring as a mediation officer. Before going with the Board he had several years' experience in industry and labor research. He is a native of Vermont and by profession a lawyer, practicing in Bennington, Vt.

### 'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good through this date.

Feb. 20—Final date for uses of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, worth 9 gallons each in Zone B.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

# Legislative Group Expects To Hear Ruml

Beardsley Ruml, whose pay-as-you-go income tax plan is now receiving the attention of Congress, may come to Boston and address the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law, it was announced today by Senator Richard Bowers (R) of Brookline.

Senator Bowers, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, announced that hearings on House and Senate petitions, calling for memorials to Congress requesting adoption of the Ruml Plan, would be postponed a week, to Feb. 10, because Senator James P. McAndrews (D) of Adams, had invited Mr. Ruml to appear before the Committee.

A resolution to memorialize Congress to study the plan of Sir William Beveridge of England to provide employment and to prevent unemployment after the war, was opposed by representatives of insurance companies at a hearing before the same Committee.

Insurance company spokesmen opposed the resolution because the Beveridge plan includes a State fund for workmen's compensation.

Senator Maurice M. Goldman (D) of Boston, the petitioner, said: "Every citizen must be protected from economic hazards beyond his or her control. He added that the plan provides for unemployment insurance to all. It is an expanded form of Social Security, he added, and would be financed by the workers, employers, and by a general tax fund.

John W. Downs, Counsel for the Massachusetts Federation of Insurance companies; Thomas Hughes, Counsel for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, and Edward F. Connolly, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, opposed the resolution.

The Metropolitan District Commission asked the Leglative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs for authority to send $50,000 for completion of plans for contruction of a radial highway from South Station in Boston to the Neponset Bridge in Quincy.

The plans would call for widening of Dorchester Avenue and Neponset Avenue in the City of Boston. The project, which would be undertaken when Federal funds are available after the war, would cost approximately $10,000,000, it was estimated.

## *Entertainment Timetable*

### *Theaters*

**Shubert**—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
**Colonial**—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
**Plymouth**—"This Rock," by Walter Livingston Faust, starring Billie Burke. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### *Films in Boston*

**Bijou**—"Bambi." 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 2:30, 6:10, 8:50. "Thunderbirds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. 9:30, 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10.
**Esquire**—"I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror." Basil Rathbone. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.
**Exeter**—News. 2, 5, 8. "Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey, William Gargan. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.
**Fenway**—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Ice-Capades Revue." Jerry Colonna, Vera Vague, Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.
**Fine Arts**—"Kipps," Dianna Wynyard, Michael Redgrave. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "Harvard Oarsmen." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.
**Keith Memorial**—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:30 a. m., 12:33, 3:16, 6:09, 9:22. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez, Sabu. 10:34 a. m., 1:27, 4:20, 7:13, 10:28.
**Kenmore**—"Invitation to Happiness," Irene Dunne, Fred MacMurray. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "There Goes My Heart." 1, 4:30, 8.
**Metropolitan**—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Fred MacMurray, Frenchot Tone, Ray Milland, Victor Moore, Dorothy Lamour, Paulette Goddard. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Virginia Christine. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.
**Modern**—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55.
**Orpheum**—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05.
**Paramount**—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Ice-Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna, Vera Vague, Ellen Drew. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.
**RKO-Boston**—"Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 9:15.
**Scollay**—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:25. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.
**South Station Theater**—"Vaudeville Days," "Steel Head Fighters," "Paratroops," "Leon Errol Comedy," "Q-Men," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.
**State**—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:44, 7:20, 9:58.
**Telepix**—Mussolini in "Yellow Caesar," "Daffy Duck and Bugs Bunny Cartoon," "Ray McKinley's Orchestra," "Hedda Hopper," sports and India. 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.
**Trans-Lux**—"Angels Over Broadway," Rita Hayworth, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "You Can't Beat the Law," Edward Norris, Joan Woodbury. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55.
**Tremont**—"Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. 9:35 a. m., 1:11, 4:45, 8:20. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.
**Uptown**—"Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 1:20, 4:40, 8:10. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.
**Washington Street Olympia**—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

### *Films in Suburbs*

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Rudy Vallee. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45. **Allston:** "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers. 1:45, 8.
**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8. **Regent:** "Hi, Neighbor," Lulubelle, Jean Parker. "Timber," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 2. Continuous from 6:45.
**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 1:50, 8. **Cleveland Circle:** "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 8.
**BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline:** "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. **Coolidge Corner:** "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton.
**CAMBRIDGE—Central:** "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, P. Henreid. "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers and Elviry. 2, 8. **University:** "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
**DORCHESTER—Dorchester:** "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. "Stand By All Networks," Joan Heal, Florence Rice. 2, 7. **Codman:** "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 7:45. **Franklin:** "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 8. **Strand:** "Silver Queen," George Brent. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.
**EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston:** "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.
**EVERETT—Capitol:** "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. 3:12, 8:12. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7, 9:55. **Park:** "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.
**HYDE PARK—Fairmount:** "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 1:45, 8.
**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, D. Reed. 1:45, 7:45.
**LEXINGTON—Lexington:** "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2:15, 8.
**MALDEN—Granada:** "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 3:02, 6:12, 9:22. **Mystic:** "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 3:25, 8:25. **Strand:** "The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 3:15, 8:30. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 2:15, 7, 10.
**Orpheum:** "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. 1:55, 8. "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:10, 9:15.
**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.
**MEDFORD—Medford:** "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45. **Fellsway:** "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 1:30, 7:30.
**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.
**NATICK—Colonial:** "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Harry James. "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett, J. Litel. 1:45, 8.
**NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8.
**QUINCY—Quincy:** "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Janet Blair. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 2, 8. **Strand:** "Cairo," Robert Young, Jeanette MacDonald. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 2, 8.
**REVERE—Boulevard:** "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "The Undying Monster," James Ellison. 2, 8. **Revere:** "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "The Undying Monster," James Ellison. 2, 8.
**ROSLINDALE—Rialto:** "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 2, 8:20.
**SOMERVILLE—Central:** "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 2, 8. **Capitol:** "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 2, 8.
**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," Lucille Ball, George Murphy. 2:06, 7:51. "The Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 3:41, 9:26.
**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "Silver Queen," George Brent. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 2, 8.
**WATERTOWN—Watertown Square:** "The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. "Sing Your Worries Away," Patsy Kelly. March of Time. 2, 8. **Coolidge:** "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.
**WAVERLEY—Strand:** "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:45.
**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse:** "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:45.
**WINCHESTER—Winchester:** "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle.

## *Modernizing an Ancient Bust*

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

**Boston Museum of Fine Arts Makes an Experiment**

**Clothing of present day is placed on duplicate cast of bust of Prince Ankn-haf of the Fourth Dynasty in Egypt. The original limestone bust is now in a bomb-proof shelter.**

# Ancient Bust Is Modernized

One of the most valuable treasures of the Egyptian Department of the Museum of Fine Arts, the limestone bust of Prince Ankh-haf, was transferred to a bomb-proof shelter about a year ago. A cast was made from it, for exhibition during the war.

As an experiment the Museum then made a duplicate cast and tinted the face and hair. The result was a head sufficiently modern and familiar in style to lead Dows Dunham, Curator of Egyptian Art, to experiment further, to find out what a nobleman of 4,600 years ago would look like in modern dress.

Mr. Dunham is six feet tall and weighs 160 pounds. His coat and hat were a perfect fit for Ankh-haf.

Allowing for the sculpture's broken nose and the loss of an ear during the ages, the face might be that of many a young man of the present day. As Mr. Dunham says, there's nothing about it either to indicate its ancient Egyptian source.

### How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

| If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals: | Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 2 |
|---|---|
| 2,000 gallons | 1,120⅔ |
| 1,500 gallons | 840½ |
| 1,000 gallons | 560⅓ |
| 500 gallons | 280 |

### Drawing Classes At Museum Continue

Saturday drawing and modeling classes for boys and girls at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, will continue with the second term which begins on Feb. 6. Under wartime conditions, the Saturday classes, a successful Museum project for more than 30 years, are increasing in popularity.

During the fall term many applicants had to be turned away, to prevent overcrowding. A few vacancies are now available for young persons from eight to 18 years of age, in both morning and afternoon groups. Application for enrollment should be made to the division of education, at the Museum. The courses are by subscription.

Miss Blanche K. Brink will continue the drawing course for adults, given on Wednesday mornings from 10 to 12.

# Senator George Gets Honorary Brown LL.D.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3—Brown University today conferred three honorary degrees upon leading political and charitable figures in the first winter Commencement in its 179-year history.

Recipients of the degrees, which were bestowed by Henry F. Wriston, President, included Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Chester I. Barnard, President of the United Service Organizations, and G. Burton Hibbert, Vice-President and campaign chairman of the Rhode Island United War Fund.

More than 250 degrees were awarded in course to Brown and Pembroke College seniors, and 14 advanced degrees were given.

Senator George and Mr. Barnard received doctor of laws degrees, and Mr. Hibbert received the master of arts degree.

In his Class Day address yesterday, Dr. Wriston declared that the action of President Roosevelt in ordering striking anthracite miners back to work was "an assault upon freedom everywhere in the world." On the one hand, he said, the miners faced the threat of the Army, and, on the other, starvation through expulsion from their living."

"Nowhere in all the vast and involved bureaucracy which constitutes executive government of the United States was there any one whom the miners could petition for redress of their grievances," he said.

"I am saying," he added, "that we cannot talk about freedom everywhere in the world until we find means through legal processes and not by military measures or threat of starvation to hear and redress grievances on the part of free-born citizens of the United States."

### Town Invests in War Bonds

FLORIDA, Mass., Feb. 3 (AP)—The citizens of Florida have confidence in victory—and want to hasten the day. They voted in town meeting yesterday to take $10,000 of the $17,988.77 in the town treasury and invest it in war bonds.

THANKS! YOU'VE ALL BEEN SWELL
"We're all pretty tired, working every day including Sundays and holidays, but we're never too tired to serve you.
It's been tough, this battling cold weather, snow, rain, sleet, and slippery roads from before sun-up 'til after dark.
Sure, we realize it's our job and you can bet we'll do our utmost so that not a single Metropolitan customer will ever be without heat.
When you need coal, remember, you can help us and yourself if you order three or four days in advance. By doing this, you will give us a chance to deliver some heat to the other fellow so everyone will be taken care of properly."
Thanks again!
Your Chauffeur
METROPOLITAN COAL COMPANY
"The Flag Fleet is Ready"
17 BRANCH OFFICES
METROPOLITAN COAL COMPANY
NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST RETAIL FUEL ORGANIZATION

# Japan Launches Drive for Solomons

*Continued from Page 1*

danger the success of future operations in this area."

The fact the information about losses was considered sufficiently valuable to withhold generally was considered to be an indication that blows suffered by American forces probably were greater than would be involved in damage to a few light units.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox described the fighting as "a process of feeling out on both sides."

Any assumption in the Navy communiqué that there is a major battle underway, Mr. Knox told a press conference, is incorrect.

The communiqué reported that "increased activity on the part of the Japanese indicates a major effort to regain control of the entire Solomons area."

"It is not true," Mr. Knox said, "that a great big fight is going on. There are a lot of preliminary dispositions and preliminary moves. But there is no really pitched battle as yet."

### Japanese Making 'Fishing Expedition'

He asserted that the Japanese, in making reports of a sea battle in the Solomons area, were "on a fishing expedition," and, replying to inquiries about the extent of the fighting, cited the communiqué and declared, "you'll have to be satisfied with that."

He said the action might lead to a major engagement but that any such a statement was based wholly on indications.

Tokyo, in making the first announcement last week end that some sort of action was in progress in the Solomons area, claimed to have lost only 10 planes and to have sunk two American battleships and three cruisers and damaged another battleship and cruiser.

When the communiqué was issued at the Navy Department, a spokesman said: "You may say that the Japanese claims of United States losses are grossly exaggerated and their own losses understated."

In similar situations in the past, it has been Tokyo's practice to boast of very heavy American losses when in fact the Japanese had lost the battle.

While stating that "increased activity on the part of the Japanese indicates a major effort to regain control of the Solomons area," the Navy did not identify any of the locations of the actions, either those completed or those in progress. The Tokyo claim had fixed the location of the particular action which it covered as the vicinity of Rennell Island, about 100 miles south of Guadalcanal.

### Japanese Thrust Has Two Objectives

The Japanese thrust appeared to have two main objectives:

1. To land heavy reinforcements and supplies on Guadalcanal, where their shattered forces, now numbering only about 3,000 men, are cornered in the northwestern hump of the island.

2. To break American sea power in the entire Southwest Pacific area.

Whether they have thus far succeeded in getting any troops or munitions ashore was questionable. A mid-afternoon communiqué, while making no reference to the current battle, said that an American destroyer had shelled a number of barges at enemy-held Cape Esperance. Those might have been used either in new landings or in coastal movements by the hard-pressed troops ashore.

American sea forces in the area were believed to be considerable, and the American hold on the island was described by Mr. Knox only last week after a visit to Guadalcanal as secure. Mr. Knox confidently predicted that the remnants of organized Japanese resistance would be wiped out in 30 days.

Mr. Knox added that in the Solomons area generally "there is a long, tough, hard fight ahead of us."

Of Guadalcanal itself, with its all-important Henderson Airfield, Mr. Knox said that "we're in complete possession and control; we completely dominate the Guadalcanal area."

He displayed on a map the battle areas on Guadalcanal, saying that United States forces hold 2 per cent of the island's area and the Japanese ½ of 1 per cent—the only parts of the island involved in ground fighting.

Told that some disappointment had been expressed in Australia that he did not extend his tour of the Pacific to include a visit there, Mr. Knox replied: "I was away long enough as it was." He was away from Washington for approximately three weeks, two weeks of which time was spent touring American posts in the South Pacific.

Replying to comments in Australia that he might have been too optimistic, the Secretary said he felt that after personally viewing conditions he was in a better position to judge the situation than "anonymous spokesmen" in Australia.

He told of visiting Guadalcanal and going to a command post in the jungle with Gen. Alexander Patch, commanding troops there. From that outpost, Mr. Knox said, he saw Japanese defiles in the mountains in which Japanese troops have sought refuge. Some of them, he reported, surrendered while he was there.

"I do know we have had a number of voluntary surrenders, in excess of any before," Mr. Knox said. "The groups surrounded by American troops are in a hopeless situation and can't get supplies through." A number of the groups, he said, were being "starved into surrender."

### 124½ Planes Bagged By U. S. Air Unit

*By the Associated Press*

Cairo, Feb. 3

The highest scoring fighting group of the Ninth United States Air Force in the Near East had destroyed, probably destroyed or damaged 124½ enemy planes through Jan. 20, it was disclosed here Feb. 1.

The breakdown showed the group had certainly destroyed 65 planes, had probably destroyed 13 others and had damaged 46½.

The "half-plane" damage was one for which credit was shared with another group.

## Russia:

### Stalin Lauds Army For Stalingrad Feat

Premier Stalin congratulated the Red Army for liquidation of the last of Hitler's troops at Stalingrad, and Soviet shock units flushed with this greatest victory of the war over Germany plunged ahead on all fronts.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced late Tuesday that the 162-day siege of Stalingrad was ended.

More than 500,000 of the cream of Axis soldiery were reported to have been slain or captured at that Volga Verdun since the Russian winter offensive was launched Nov. 19—275,000 killed and 228,650 imprisoned.

Seasoned Red Army divisions were freed to reinforce the offensives from the North Caucasus to Kursk.

Complete capitulation of all surviving Axis troops and their generals in the Stalingrad area led Stalin, the Supreme Commander, to message Marshal N. N. Voronoff, representative of the Supreme Command, and Col. Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky, Field Commander, the following:

"I congratulate you and the troops of the Don Front for successful achievement of the liquidation of enemy troops surrounded at Stalingrad. I hereby express my gratitude to all fighters, commanders, and political workers on the front for the excellent battle operations."

No special ceremonies marked the conquest. All over Moscow, it was business as usual. But millions scrambled eagerly for newspapers giving the details.

Newspapers said that among 91,000 prisoners taken since Jan. 10 were more than 2,500 officers.

### Russians Continuing "Squeeze" of Nazis

The Soviet squeeze upon other German strongholds continued.

By taking Pavlovskaya, 75 miles south of Rostov on the Rostov-Baku railway, the Russians blocked off still another artery of Nazi communications, a branch railway line that juts northwestward to Yeisk, on the Sea of Azov.

Pressing upon Krasnodar, Nazi-held city in the Kuban River Valley, the Red Army took the railway station of Korenkovskaya, 40 miles to the north, in a sweeping pincers action.

The Russians strengthened their positions east of Kharkov, by retaking Pokrovskoye and Nizhe Duvanka, 11 and 13 miles north of Svatovo, the reoccupation of which was announced Tuesday.

The Germans still were counter-attacking in some sectors, but the Russians declared they were smashing every such enemy effort.

Soviet planes bombed the airdrome of Voroshilovgrad, the Donets River industrial center last reported only 10 miles from the grasp of Russian ground troops.

Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's command, closing upon Rostov from the northeast, was credited with the recapture of 10 more populated points, but the announcement did not identify them.

Creation of a new badge for Soviet guerrilla fighters was announced. It bears portraits of Lenin and Stalin and the inscription "For our Soviet fatherland."

The newspaper Izvestia, presumably speaking of the whole period of the war, said the Leningrad guerrillas had "exterminated dozens of thousands of Hitlerites," including more than 700 officers and had destroyed 300 trains, 416 railway and highway bridges, and 150 tanks.

Among a galaxy of German officers captured the Russian bulletin included these:

Lieutenant General von Rodenburg, commander of 76th Infantry Division; Lieutenant General von Ditarnim, 113th Infantry Division commander; Lieutenant General von Lehrsich, 24th Tank Division commander; Maj. Gen. Martin Latmann, 389th Infantry Division commander; Major General Ratze, commander of a group of German troops that had been encircled in the central sectors of Stalingrad and west of the city.

## Surrender Denied:

### Nazis Claim Force Held On to the Last

A German communiqué, broadcast by Berlin Radio and recorded by CBS, said, "The battle for Stalingrad is over. Faithful to their oath to their last breath, the Sixth Army, under the exemplary leadership of Field Marshal General Paulus, has succumbed to the superior power of the enemy and to the unfavorable conditions. Its fate has been shared by an anti-aircraft division of the German Air Force ,two Rumanian divisions, and one Croatian regiment who in faithful comradeship-in-arms with the comrades of the German Army fulfilled their soldier's duty to the last.

"The time has not yet come to give a description of the course of the operations which have led to this development. But one thing can be stated already today. The sacrifice of the army was not in vain. As a bulwark of the historic European mission, it has broken for many weeks the assault of six Soviet armies. Completely encircled by the enemy, it tied up strong enemy forces in further weeks of severe fighting and hardest deprivations.

"Thus the German leadership gained time and possibility for countermaesures on whose realization depended the fate of the entire front.

"Faced with this task the Sixth Army in the end held out also when with the continuation of the encirclement and the progress of the operations the Luftwaffe was unable to provide adequate air supply, despite extreme efforts and the most severe losses, and the possibility of relief was vanishing more and more and finally completely.

"The enemy twice demanded the surrender, but this was proudly refused. Under the swatika flag which was raised on the highest runi of Stalingrad so that it could be seen far the last fight took place. Generals, officers, noncommissioned officers and men fought shoulder to shoulder to the last cartridge. They died so that Germany may live.

"Their death will be felt to the most distant times, despite all lying Bolshevist propaganda. The divisions of the Sixth Army, however, are already about to be created once more.

## Cologne Bombed:

### RAF 'Block Busters' Shake Reich City

The Royal Air Force on Tuesday night bombed Cologne on the Rhine which last May was the first to be smashed by more than 1,000 planes in a single night.

The RAF dropped 100 4,000-pound bombs on the city in less than 20 minutes, and many thousands of incendiary bombs left huge fires blazing in the ruins of Cologne's buildings.

Five bombers were missing after the raid, an authoritative British announcement said, indicating that a flight of possibly 100 of the RAF's biggest planes made the foray.

"Since the 1,000-bomber raid on May 30-31 last year, in which 250 factories were damaged, great efforts have been made to repair as many of these as possible," the statement said.

"Repair work at Cologne has been more intense than anywhere else. A number of the factories were engaged in work connected in one way or another with the submarine campaign.

"The progress of the repairs was interrupted by the raid of Oct. 15-16 and last night's attack should have valuable results in this direction."

January has been a month of almost continuous day and night bombing of the enemy in his homeland and in occupied territory. On only eight occasions has he enjoyed an unbroken period of 24 hours without being bombed.

Following is the full list of operations during January, with the dates of the raids in which bombs were dropped:

Jan. 1: Western Germany (daytime).

Jan. 3: Western France and St. Nazaire, by the U. S. A. A. F. (day); Ruhr (night).

Jan. 4 and 8: Ruhr (night).

Jan. 9: Ijmuiden, Northern France and Belgium (day); Ruhr and Essen (night).

Jan. 11 and 12: Ruhr (night).

Jan. 13: Lille and Northern France, by the U. S. A. A. F. (day); Ruhr and Essen (night).

Jan. 14: Lorient (night).

Jan. 15: Cherbourg (day); Lorient and Western Germany (night).

Jan. 16: Berlin (night).

Jan. 20: Hengelo (day).

Jan. 21: Caen, Northern France, and Belgium (day); Ruhr (night).

Jan. 22: Ghent airdromes in France and the Low Countries (day); Cologne (night).

Jan. 23: Lorient and Brest, by the U. S. A. A. F., and Northwestern Germany, by the RAF (day); Lorient and Western Germany (night).

Jan. 25: Flushing (day).

Jan. 26: Bruges (day).

Jan. 27: Wilhelmshaven, by the U. S. A. A. F., and Copenhagen, by the RAF (day); the Rhineland and Dusseldorf (night).

Jan. 29: Ijmuiden (day); Lorient (night).

Jan. 30: Berlin (twice) and Western Germany (day); Hamburg (night).

In addition, many fighter sweeps were carried out during the month over France and the Low Countries and into Germany.

## North Africa:

### Tunisian Key Town Taken by Americans

An American combat force captured Sened Tuesday and has dug in a mile east of the town on the rail line to Maknassy and the Tunisian east coast, it was announced.

Their wedge there, if developed, might seriously harass the coastal junction of Axis forces.

An Allied spokesman said the American combat team originally had planned to withdraw, making the thrust to Sened only a raid, but actually was holding its advanced position beyond the village.

It is along the Gabès-Sfax rail line just west of Maknassy, which is only 33 miles from the coastal road which the Axis must hold if General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is to join Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim in a solid Axis stand.

Capture of Sened was announced in a communiqué, but a spokesman said then the operation was only a raid and that the Americans withdrew after accomplishing their mission.

A spokesman said later, however, that the announcement (apparently of the withdrawal) was premature and was based on plans originally to fall back a short distance along the rail line.

He said the Americans captured a number of German prisoners and tanks at Sened.

The Wednesday communiqué made no further reference to Sened that would modify the earlier announcement of its capture.

The war bulletin reported, however, that two days of attack on strong enemy positions at Faid Pass, north of Maknassy, had been unsuccessful.

A spokesman said the action had been broken off temporarily after American armored forces failed to recapture the pass in a heavy attack.

## War in Pacific:

### Japanese Bomb U. S. Aleutian Base

A Japanese cargo ship was damaged severely and five American planes apparently were lost, the Navy announced, as enemy bases in the Solomon Islands were held under heavy aerial attack Saturday and Monday.

In the North Pacific, meanwhile, light Japanese air forces bombed American bases in the western Aleutian Islands for the first time since last June, but in two attacks, the first Sunday and another Monday, they failed to inflict any damage.

The Aleutian positions were not identified but probably were in the Andreanof group of islands which the Army Air Forces occupied last fall to get within easy bombing range of the Japanese base at Kiska. The first air attack on the Aleutians was made last June at Dutch Harbor and was followed by the Japanese seizure of the tip of the archipelago.

Air fighting in the South Pacific, included an attack on the most distant enemy target so far known to have been raided in that area. Army planes, presumably either Flying Fortresses or Liberators, bombed and scored near hits on a Japanese cargo ship at Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands, more than 1,000 miles from either Guadalcanal, the Fijis, or Samoa, nearest American bases.

## Prisoners:

### Japan Reports 300,000 Being Held

The Tokyo Radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press Tuesday night quoted Gen. Fumio Oyama, chief of the Bureau of Judicial Affairs of the Japanese War Ministry, as saying that approximately 300,000 war prisoners were being held by Japan.

# British-U. S. Accord Found On French Rule in Africa

*Continued from Page 1*

"primary responsibility in the matter rests therefore upon Frenchmen," and he defined the real interest of the British and American Governments as being to see that everything possible is done by this French Administration to promote the Allied war effort in these territories."

He then proceeded to say amid cheers from M. P.'s: "I am glad to say that the Allied Commander-in-Chief is receiving full co-operation in every sense from the French Administration and that the troops under General Giraud's command are playing their full part in the fighting in Tunisia."

#### Full Co-operation

Although information received here by the Fighting French and dispatches from British and American newspaper correspondents on the spot do not fully confirm this assertion about co-operation with the Allies, there is reason to believe that the past week or two have brought some improvement, and that most of the facts related in newspaper dispatches just released by the lifting of political censorship refer to conditions prevalent before the Casablanca conference.

The latest communications, though still sketchy and incomplete, point to a slight lifting of the clouds on the political horizon. This improvement, however, is admittedly very gradual, and, as Mr. Eden frankly acknowledged, "much remains to be done and in neither respect is the situation as we should wish to see it."

# 4,000,000 Men Lost to Hitler

*By the Associated Press*

New York, Feb. 3

The New York Times said last night in a dispatch from London that more than 4,000,000 German soldiers are estimated to have been killed, captured or permanently crippled so far in this war.

The figures were assembled by an intelligence section of a United Nations general staff from insurance statistics smuggled out of Germany and on expert estimates in London, the dispatch said.

The still-mounting toll was amassed primarily on the Russian Front, and the figure is equivalent to two-thirds of the present size of the country's army, it was said.

Total Nazi casualties were put at 8,000,000 but this figure included many lightly wounded or temporarily ill who can be fitted for fighting again.

Basing its figures on estimates until June 30, 1942, and then computing German losses at the same rate for the second half of the year, the report suggested that the total breakdown to the first of this year included absolute losses of 3,755,000, comprising 1,750,000 fatalities and 2,005,000 incapacitated, or more than 4,000,000, when prisoners and missing are added.

If the figures err, the dispatch reported, it is on the side of conservatism.

It was estimated that Germany now has under arms about 6,000,000 in the Army alone, figured at about 360 divisions, and representing almost 13 per cent of the country's population.

# *It's Wash Day in New Guinea*

Harris & Ewing from United States Signal Corps

### No Laundry Checks Are Needed Here

**When the boys return to civil occupations, they will have a new respect for the Chinese laundryman on the corner or for the collector who calls every Monday for the family wash. And there may be some who will pitch in and help Ma with the clothes. They will have had the experience. Even if they have to do their own washing in the Far East, the American soldiers have found a short cut. At this particular place in New Guinea the boys have fixed up a homemade washing machine from two discarded oil drums and powered by a motor of a wire-laying winch. Private Wally Rathgeb of Wenatchee, State of Washington, is using it for his weekly stint.**

# German Retreat in Russia: Will Nazis Make New Stand?

**By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg**
Former Military Secretary to the British Secretary of State for War
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Feb. 3—A critical question arising at this stage of the German withdrawal in Russia is whether the High Command will at a given moment call a halt and resume its offensive.

The course of operations on the Russian Front during the last two years will help give a tentative answer to that question.

The German invasion of Russia began in June, 1941, and by mid-winter penetration had been effected to a depth of 400 miles on a front of 1,400 miles. But Hitler had allowed insufficient time to destroy the Russian armies and they remained full of fight.

That winter the pendulum swung back again a short way—in places as deep as 100 miles.

In the summer of 1942 Germans under Field Marshal Fedor von Bock again started to advance—but this time the attack was limited to the south and started even later than the year before. Marshal von Bock in some places reached a depth of 300 miles—but still there was no decision.

#### Pendulum Still Swinging

Then once more the pendulum swung back and this time it swung three times as far. It has not stopped swinging yet.

From this it is clear that spring and summer weather favors the Germans and that winter is an ally of the Russians.

If the sequence of events were to be repeated we should expect to see a German comeback next spring; and if the sides were matched as they have been in the past that no doubt would have been their program.

But they are not so matched.

The German armies have spent two winters in Russia; they have seen many of their leaders superseded; there can hardly be a soldier who does not realize that 300,000 of his comrades have been sacrificed at Stalingrad to save his Führer's face; and surely those quarter of a million Germans retreating hurriedly in the Caucasus must have an unpleasant sense that their enemies are creeping in between them and their homes.

#### Hitler's Silence

Why has their Führer this year of all others failed to speak to them on the anniversary of his rise to power?

The truth is most emphatically that the German Army is no match for the Russian Army, which it was last year and the year before. For that reason I anticipate no comeback for Germany in the spring.

Where the Russians will halt to consolidate, re-form and re-equip depends largely on the weather and communications. The thaw will halt them and I should not be surprised to see them reach the River Dnieper.

The visit of Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Turkey is the first tangible effect of the Casablanca meeting and of the German retreat in Russia. We have been specially asked not to speculate on the long-term effect of the Adana meeting. Sufficeto say therefore that German armies have been rolled back westward like the lifting of a blackout curtain and Mr. Churchill and the British generals have stepped into the light.

## 155 Promotions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Howard K. Smith, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent at Bern, today reported that Adolf Hitler has named 117 new Army Generals by decree "to fill the yawning gaps which the Russian offensive has torn in the Wehrmacht's leadership."

Hitler's decree, published today, also listed 17 new Admirals and 21 new Air Force Generals—a total of 155 promotions to the highest ranks in the German armed forces.

Mr. Smith, in a cabled dispatch, said the promotions are effective immediately.

# Tripoli Gets News of World After Years of Fascist Dogma

*Continued from Page 1*

Salerno. He is a lawyer in civil life and was for more than 20 years a member of the Fascist Party.

Last summer Signor Salerno, increasingly disillusioned with Fascist policy, voiced open criticisms, resulting in his arrest and conviction on a frame-up charge. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison when he was released the day before the Allied entry. His vitriolic pen and intimate knowledge of local and national Italian affairs proved an invaluable addition to the newspaper.

#### News of Russian Front

Beginning with the third number, the Italian version began carrying editorials of which the first dealt with Axis claims to Allied shipping driven from the Mediterranean of which any citizen could convince himself by strolling down to the waterfront.

A second article reviewed Axis Radio propaganda regarding the Russian front anent the present belated admission of Rome commentators of the seriousness of the military situation there.

The effect on the population of these articles, plus the first authentic war news, was electric. Every issue sold out within the first half-hour of its appearance on the streets.

The sale of the newspaper is handled by Cesare Filcchioni who settled in Tripoli in 1911 when the Italians first took possession and who has long been a distributor of all Italian papers and periodicals. He complains that he could dispose of 10 times the present printing and is eager for the day when Cairo, British and American newspapers and magazines will be displayed in his shop on shelves now bare save for one pair of second-hand German jackboots with a for sale sign.

The intense interest in the new publication contrasts with previous apathy toward the Fascist press. One high civil Government official of pre-Fascist vintage told me that five years ago he made a vow, which he has maintained, never again to read an Italian press, preferring to do his own thinking and form his own opinions.

In the musty editorial premises of the former paper which the new publication has now taken over are voluminous files of recent numbers of Italian dailies amply documenting the grotesque extremes of Fascist propaganda.

Thus, for example, the Eighth Army break-through at El Alamein routing Axis forces and capturing the bulk of Italian infantry, is described as "withdrawal to new positions at Fuka according to a pre-established plan."

And thereafter each day's operations are described in a manner to leave the reader with the impression of brilliant Axis successes, save that the names of the places mentioned move steadily westward, and so on to the very latest issues available on Jan. 17, when British forces were advancing to the gates of Tripoli.

#### Hatred for Allied Forces

Scarcely any issue neglects to include an inflammatory article titled "Hate the Anglo-Saxons," and proclaims the barbarous savagery of the British and Americans as compared, for example, with the gentle, enlightened Japanese.

The war declaration by the Japanese puppet in the Nanking Government against the Allies rates banner headlines. It is editorially hailed as an event of world historic import.

It is no wonder that after such fare the inhabitants greedily snatch even the meager-sized paper. In fact, the instantaneous influence acquired was such that soon even the much overworked British occupation authorities paused in the job of cleaning up the mess left behind by the enemy sufficiently long to express their appreciation and provide three requisitioned typewriters and pledge fullest assistance.

Every day additional members of the old paper's personnel—proofreaders, office boys, messengers, typists, and clerks—turn up asking to be taken on. Scouting round has revealed sufficient paper stocks on hand to carry on until paper rolls arrive from Cairo, when rotary presses may be put into operation. Meanwhile, as soon as the power supply warrants it, the size of the paper will be increased.

## Fifth WEAF Program On Christian Science

Manton M. Marble will conduct a Christian Science program from Radio Station WEAF, New York City, Feb. 7, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address will be "True Vision."

This will be the fifth program in the 1942-1943 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and will be given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

## Schuschnigg Held By Gestapo Still

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 3 (AP)—Kurt Schuschnigg, former Austrian Chancellor, still is a German gestapo prisoner, and now is confined in a villa with his wife and child in Zehlendorf, a Berlin suburb, reliable reports from Germany say.

Before being taken to Berlin, Schuschnigg, a prisoner since the Germans took over Austria in March, 1938, had been kept under guard near Munich.


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# France's Plight Deepened by Axis Levies

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 3—The spirit of the inhabitants of metropolitan France, which surged so sharply when Anglo-American forces landed in North Africa, has sagged again as a result of the slow pace of the campaign in Tunisia.

News of the Roosevelt-Churchill and de Gaulle-Giraud meetings in Casablanca apparently has not reached them in sufficient volume or clarity to provide them with a new emotional lift.

A butcher in Avignon at the time of the North African landings jubilantly put up a sign which read, "I will soon be selling bread made of American wheat." He is now telling his customers that American wheat has been delayed, but that perhaps the Russians soon will arrive with some.

News reaching Switzerland indicates that the plight of the French people has never been as deep as it is now, with the burden of German occupation becoming heavier daily.

The Germans are no longer satisfied with 350,000,000 francs daily for the troops of occupation despite the fact that many units have been withdrawn to the Balkans, being replaced by Italians or not replaced at all. The Nazi Commander in Chief, Field Marshal Gead von Rundstedt, is now drawing 500,000,000 francs daily.

**Italians Increase Levy**

Following his example the Italians are now holding up France for 150,000,000 francs daily for patrolling the Mediterranean and sitting in the cafes of Savoie.

The condition of the French is so hard that even the Germans pity them, despite the efforts of official propaganda to keep Germans from being infected by the "fatal emotion" of sympathy.

**Rivalry Among Classes**

Besides the countless material difficulties of living, French spirit is weakened and fatigued by bitter antagonisms of rival groups and classes.

The dislike of the lower classes for the bourgeoisie, especially that section which has sought to cooperate with the Germans, is increasing every day.

As a result of undernourishment and continuing terrorist activities by the Gestapo, Communist propaganda has made considerable progress among the working classes. Russian military successes have greatly encouraged the pro-Russian elements.

The names of Joseph Stalin, Klementi Voroshiloff, Semyon Timoshenko and other Soviet leaders are known to every child on the street. In some areas workers maintain an underground exchange for news from the Russian front.

The absence of news of acts of sabotage and open opposition should not lead to an underestimating of the gifts of the French people for passive resistance and underground conspiracy.

**Passive Resistance**

The Swedish journalist Victor Linde has pointed out in his book on the defeat of France that the "French people have a unique gift for passive resistance with an outward show of indifference when passing through the period of history in which they are unable to intervene positively in the course of events."

Neither the Axis-controlled press nor the radio mentions sabotage, which nevertheless is constantly increasing. The Journal Officiel reports the determination of the Vichy Government henceforth to "ruthlessly enforce" a decree passed under German pressure punishing with execution "every act of destruction against railways and roads resulting in the death of one person."

The forests of France, especially Savoie, are full of De Gaullist and Communist refugees from Gestapo raids, also with many workers who were booked for work in Germany but preferred "taking to the woods," or hiding with peasants.

Besides the recent reported arrest of 20,000 persons in Lyon and 40,000 in Marseille, there were large-scale raids and arrests in Saint Etienne, Perpignan, Nice and Toulouse.

**Close Watch Kept**

In addition to mass arrests, sharper measures are being taken to keep workers bound to their jobs where they can be closely watched. Factories are no longer permitted to hire workers employed elsewhere without special permission. Workers in industries vital to the Germans are not permitted to change the place of work. However, industries which suffer from this measure are permitted to hire women, and boys under 18.

Tax reform recently introduced places a 10 per cent impost on luxuries like clothes, jewels, furniture, and art. An 18 per cent levy has been put on first-class restaurants, theaters and night clubs.

Before the present crisis the French had had bad experiences with a luxury tax which they found had damaged vital exporting luxury industries more than it helped the State. Under present conditions, however, no mercy can be shown these industries, many of which already have gone under.

**Children Undernourished**

A memorandum recently sent to Chief of State Marshal Henri Pétain, signed by leading Paris doctors, warns that the health of many Parisian children is being endangered by continued undernourishment.

Paris looks grimmer every day. The so-called snappy "swing youth," who tried after France's defeat to forget their misery with jazz, brightly colored clothes, and fun-making, have now completely disappeared from the streets of the city.

Stricter measures against the black market are making even this flourishing business decline. Government officials who formerly reaped a nice profit by protecting black market dealers and restaurants, and who always had their pockets full of rationing tickets of all kinds, are now finding themselves behind lock and key.

Every pork chop is closely watched. A farmer who wished to bring a pig to the city for sale dressed the pig in a red dress and himself as a circus performer and claimed the pig was a trained animal on its way to a performance. In this way he successfully smuggled the animal into the city for sale on the black market. However, this case was so widely discussed that the scheme won't work twice.

Crime is increasing rapidly in Paris. A common trick is for a criminal to pretend that he is a police agent looking for illegally hoarded goods, and then clean out jewels and money along with whatever hoarded goods are found. Recently two policemen met two other policemen on such a search, and each group tried to arrest the other as imposters. The trip to the station proved that both groups were genuine.

## 15,000 Marseillaise Go to Prison Camp

*By the Associated Press*

Madrid, Feb. 3

Dispatches from Paris to the Spanish press reported that 15,000 persons had been sent to concentration camps, and 45,000 evacuated from the old Port District of Marseille by German orders.

"A thorough housecleaning of Marseille's old Port District has been necessary since the armistice," said the correspondent of the Evening Madrid.

"The police operation carried out in a few hours in Marseille should be a humiliation to the French themselves. The German Army had to mount guard in the port and had to ask for evacuation of the picturesque quarter for its own protection before French authorities proceeded with a punitive investigation before permitting the inhabitants to leave."

## Puerto Rico Shortages Ending

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—All possible steps have been taken to expedite shipment of newsprint and ink to Puerto Rico, Benjamin W. Thoron, head of the Interior Department division of territories, said today, and the shortage should be ended by the latter part of the month.

News dispatches from the Island reported today hat the newspaper, Imparcial, has been forced to suspend publication because it was out of newsprint and ink.

## *Churchill Inspects Cyprus Troops*

Associated Press Radiophoto

**Incident of Trip to Casablanca**

**The British Prime Minister inspects the 4th Hussars, a regiment in which he once served, during his short visit to the Island of Cyprus, British possession in the Mediterranean. This picture was radioed from Cairo to New York.**

## Churchill Visits King Farouk During Stay at Cairo on Trip

CAIRO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill called on Egypt's King Farouk and lunched with Richard G. Casey, British Minister of State in the Middle East, during his visit to Cairo, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Churchill saw pictures of the British Eighth Army's march into Tripoli and of his own historical visits to Turkey and Cyprus at a private film shown in the residence of Alexander Kirk, United States Minister to Egypt.

Since Mr. Churchill's arrival in Cairo from Cyprus nothing has been disclosed regarding his whereabouts.

In a brief stopover at Cyprus after his talks with Turkish President Ismet Inonu at Andana, Mr. Churchill inspected the military garrison and addressed a gathering of leading personalities.

### Important Event

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 3 (AP)—While the Nazi and Fascist press of Europe was on the whole reticent concerning the new agreement British Prime Minister Churchill has reached with Turkey, the neutral press was quick to pronounce it an important event likely to cause trouble for Germany.

In the words of the Neue Zurcher Zeitung of Zurich, the Adana conference "very possibly might produce complications for Germany." In the same vein, the National Zeitung of Basel observed that the first tangible result is that it makes it difficult for the Axis to maintain its attitude that the preceding Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca was a mere "theatrical performance."

Politically and in a sence militarily, the Zeitung said, the importance of the dana conference "can hardly be overestimated." This paper saw significance in the attendance of General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander of an llied army of half a million men in the Near East, and commented pointedly that the Dardanelles again will be important after the war and "Turkey knows that only those active in the war will have a place at the council table."

An exception to the generally reticent Axis press was the Giornale D'Italian of Rome, which denied that the Turkish situation had been changed by the meeting.

"In reality," said this paper, "nothing could be changed except by the initiative of the Axis powers, which could today or in the near future create new conditions for Turkey and her position of neutrality, which up to now has been loyally observed."

### Nile Closer

*Recorded by CBS*

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Improvement in communications linking Turkey closely to the Allied defense zone in the Middle East was stressed by the British military analyst Maj. Alan Hastings, in a London radiocast beamed to Europe.

"Completion of the railway between Haifa and Tripoli, that is Tripoli in Syria, has brought the Nile into direct rail communication with Ankara and Istanbul," Major Hastings said.

"At the same time the railway and road system from the Persian Gulf through Persia to the north has furnished another extremely valuable route, not only to the Soviet Union, but also to Eastern Turkey."

## British Researchers to Share In Building Postwar Britain

**By Peter Lyne**

*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Feb. 3—Britain's natural scientists who have played such an outstanding part in the war have been promised by Sir Stafford Cripps a correspondingly prominent role in building a better postwar Britain.

This important assurance has been given to the Association of Scientific Workers which met in London at the week end.

As the war situation has improved, men and women of the laboratories have felt an increasing urge to assure their role in the work of reconstruction.

Natural scientists have changed the very course of history in this war by developing in the nick of time the radio location system of detecting planes which enabled the RAF to defeat the numercially greatly superior Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain, and application of natural science in the sphere of aviation allowed the RAF's mosquito bombers to interfere with Reichsmarshal Hermann Göering's Berlin speech Saturday.

**Want Role in Peace, Too**

These practical men and women with so many practical results to their credit are determined that they will not be left out in the cold in the still greater job of winning the peace. The assurance given is gratifying to the Association of Scientific Workers, for Sir Stafford, who is now Minister of Aircraft Production, is a natural scientist himself.

He is also still regarded by many persons in Britain as one of the men of the future in this country and a possible future Prime Minister. Sir Stafford told the Association of the extent to which the present British Cabinet is directly concerned with natural scientific matters and outlined the intricate organization now linking up laboratories with the services and Government Departments.

**Close Integration Needed**

Sir Stafford admitted that there was room for still better integration between research and application. He said he wished to see still further co-ordination between private industrial research laboratories and a lifting of the traditions of trade secrecy.

He declared that the present British Governmenet attached the very highest importance to the utilization of Britain's natural scientific effort after the war.

Getting down to practical questions, the conference discussed plastics. Dr. Henry Baron called on Britain to lead the world in the plastic age as it had done in the steel age.

But he admitted that on present showing Britain is behind the United States and Germany in plastic research.

Meanwhile further practical details for reconstruction have been advanced in the past few days.

For instance, the Royal College of Physicians at the request of the Ministry of Health has laid down its conception of minimum standard for postwar rehousing. At the Town and Country Planning Association conference at Canterbury plans were discussed for satellite towns or daughter towns for great cities like London, Birmingham and Manchester.

**Responsible Citizenship**

At this conference, however, the Archbishop of Canterbury declared to planners that it is not only more space, better drains, and modern plumbing which will bring a better society.

He called for a more responsible citizenship — "a society which counts upon and thereby stimulates responsible participation of all its members in the direction of their common life."

# British Minister Asks Fight To Free All Held by Nazis

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Harold Butler, British Minister to Washington, declared Feb. 2 that the war must be fought until all people enslaved by German rule are freed.

In an address prepared for delivery at the 25th anniversary observance of the Foreign Press Association, Mr. Butler said that the Allies are fighting "first of all to defend our bill of rights as ordinary free men.

"We shall not have won until we have not only preserved our own freedom but have restored freedom to every country which now lies prostrate under the German heel," he said.

"We can only recover a real peace which will rid us and our children of fear in the coming generations by perseverance and endurance to the end, whatever the cost," the Minister stated.

Another speaker, Dr. Wei Taoming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, urged an immediate offensive in Asia.

"Such an offensive if begun now will mean even more than the reopening of supply lines to China or the preparing of total operations against Japan," Dr. Wei said in a prepared address. He added:

"The people of Asia are thinking in terms of global war, through the smoke of battle they can now see the sun. But the future requires even greater sacrifices and harder toil. . . . The time has come for us to attack, though there remains the question of co-ordination and concerted execution if we are to bring our full strength to bear on our enemies."

Other scheduled speakers were A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, who was to speak from London on a short-wave hookup, and Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, Netherlands Minister for the colonies.

A congratulatory message from President Roosevelt was read. The President said, "You of the Foreign Press Association must play a great part and accept a great responsibility" in this war.


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# Acheson Calls Lend-Lease Vital in Foreign Policy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Dean G. Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, told the House Foreign Relations Committee today that the lend-lease program has become an "indispensable instrument of our foreign policy" and hinted that other noneconomic benefits may flow to the United States, similar to the earlier destroyer-air base agreement with Great Britain.

Prospects of the continuation of the important measure for another year grew still brighter and there is now every prospect that it will get a quick and almost unanimous approval in the Committee with rapid passage in Congress.

Mr. Acheson's hints of further benefits to the United States similar perhaps to the destroyer deal came following his declaration that the measure "has become the cornerstone of our wartime relations with friendly powers." He declared:

"These are not the only benefits, large as they are. The program may well involve arrangements for benefits to the United States of other than an economic character.

"As the war develops, it may be expected that arrangements of this nature will become pertinent, and will be made."

**Non-Economic Benefits**

Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey, minority leader of the committee, asked Mr. Acheson for an explanation. Many persons, he said, had been busy "dividing up the British Empire"; did witness have any idea of that sort?

Explaining that he certainly did not and that he had no intention of going into the field as a whole, Mr. Acheson did explain that the destroyer-air base agreement was typical of the non-economic benefits he had in mind.

"Nobody can tell us at this point what other benefits will be necessary for the security of the United States," he explained. The non-economic agreements might involve "communications, transportation" or similar matters. He did not contemplate, however, any swap of geographcal areas, or changes in government.

**Revision Opposed**

Opposition to continuation of the Lend-Lease Act had been expected, if anywhere, in Republican committee ranks where initial suspicion of the measure resided, and where an adverse minority once was formulated.

However, today the four ranking Republicans of the committee, Eaton, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, Robert B. Chiperfield of Illinois, and John M. Vorys of Ohio, together with others, all expressed satisfaction with the agreement so far as concerned the pending one-year extension. Former isolationist Hamilton Fish (R) of New York is no longer a member of the committee.

"I think everyone agrees it will have to be extended in some way," said Mrs. Rogers. "Do you feel it should be amended?"

"I most earnestly hope it will not," said Mr. Acheson emphatically. He declared amendment would mix up arrangements with the 31 nations with whom agreements have thus far been negotiated.

# Chronology: Historic Siege Of Stalingrad

*By the Associated Press*

Following are the important dates in the historic Battle of Stalingrad:

Aug. 21—Siege began.

Sept. 5—Stiffening Red Army halted German Army beating at approaches.

Sept. 21—German propagandists apologized for failure to take Stalingrad; cited defensive strength.

Oct. 1—From 600 to 1,000 planes bombed city daily.

Oct. 3—Russians advanced above city and seized initiative inside and outside.

Oct. 8—Berlin Radio said Nazi attackers were no longer trying to storm Stalingrad.

Oct. 21—Russians took initiative in northern industrial district.

Nov. 19—With siege in 87th day, Russians opened counteroffensive, capturing height south of city.

Dec. 14—Moscow said 169,000 Germans had been killed in month since the start of Stalingrad and Central offensives.

Dec. 29—Red Army reported closing second steel ring on 300,000 Germans in Stalingrad trap.

Jan. 8, 1943—Russians presented trapped Germans with ultimatum to surrender, which was rejected.

Jan. 10—Red Army began closing in on 70,000 German survivors in final assault.

Jan. 31—Russians announced virtual destruction of Nazi forces of 330,000, revising upwards previous estimate of 220,000 trapped troops. Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus and 15 of his generals surrender.

Feb. 2—On 162d day since siege began, Moscow said: "Soviet troops completely finished the liquidation."

# *Knox Lands After Pacific Tour*

Associated Press from United States Navy

**Honolulu Looks Good to Them**

**Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, in center, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander of the Pacific Fleet, stand in a landing boat on their return to Honolulu after long tour of the South Pacific, during which they were twice under attack by the Japanese. At the far left is Capt. Frank E. Beatty, Aide to Secretary Knox.**

# Liquor and Legal Gambling Found Peril to War Effort

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 3—Legalized liquor dispensaries, race-track gambling and unsavory conditions around army camps were classed with strikes as dangerous threats to America's war effort by speakers here as Cornell University opened its Farm and Home Week yesterday with round tables and discussions which continue through tomorrow.

As 1,000 visitors participated in sessions sponsored by the faculties of the State College and the College of Home Economics, Charles M. Gardner, editor of the National Grange Monthly, warned that present weaknesses in the American moral front were inconsistent with the full-scale effort which the United States was striving to mobilize.

Mr. Garner scored "legalized liquor dispensaries and the gambling system" along with bingo, beano and horse and dog races as enervating the nation's strength, and said unsavory conditions surrounding some army camps, together with the wartime crime wave, showed the need for a firmer moral code in wartime America.

"We are 100 per cent responsible for backing up our soldiers on our Home Front," he declared. "The majority of Americans are willing to work and sacrifice, but weakening our Home Front are strikes and threats of bad management in the loss of balance between industry and agriculture. When it is certain that the war must be won by mass production, how Adolf Hitler must laugh when a strike occurs, when property is blown to atoms and when faulty construction sends fliers to their doom."

Discussing the question of a fair return for the wartime farmer, Prof. W. I. Myers, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and formerly Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said farm prices must be high enough to induce the production of essential food and give farmers reasonable equality of income with other groups. He asserted that "parity" was only a legal formula, and said no formula could change the fact that "costs of farm labor must be considered in fixing ceiling prices for farm products if necessary farm labor is to be kept."

E. B. Newton, rubber technician of the B. F. Goodrich Company, told delegates that the country's six-point program of rubber conservation would not catch up with wartime use of rubber until 1944. He predicted that by the end of 1943, the nation's rubber stockpile might be down to a danger level of 100,000 long tons.

Welcoming addresses were given by Deans Carl E. Ladd, of the College of Agriculture, and Sarah Gibson Blanding, of the College of Home Economics. The Farm and Home Week Forum has been shortened to three days this year because of the war.

# Labor Leader for 48-Hour Week With 8 Hours at Overtime Pay

By Ralph W. Cessna

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT—Surprising as it may be to those who have assumed that labor opposes extending the so-called 40-hour week Walter Reuther, a member of the War Manpower Commission, and a vice-president of the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O., said here recently that "the 48-hour work week should be established in all war plants within the next 60 days."

What some might call the "catch" in this pronouncement, however, is the fact that Mr. Reuther means that industry should in effect guarantee 48 hours of work each week but with present overtime pay rules unchanged. The present so-called 40-hour-week law doesn't limit workers to 40 hours. It merely sets that as the limit beyond which time and a half pay rates must be paid. Those who advocate changes in this law frequently speak of the proposed change in terms of extension of the legal work week. The change they have in mind, though, Mr. Reuther points out, is to move up the limit over which the overtime rates must be paid.

Labor generally thinks of this change as actually a "wage cut." For, they say, a large share of them are already working well over the 40-hour mark. They get paid time and a half for time worked over that period. To raise that limit would be to deprive them, they complain, of part of what they are now earning.

Mr. Reuther suggests establishment of a 48-hour work week as a means, he says, of increasing production. He suggests that the government should undertake to provide immediately every war worker with 40 hours of employment, and increase that to 48 hours within 60 days.

At the same time he advocates immediate release to other war plants, with full seniority protection, of all employees who cannot be given full employment in their present jobs.

This is by way of protest against virtual and actual job freezing, a move to which labor vigorously objects. It is claimed that with men frozen to their jobs, unable to move over to others at will, they are left without work when, through material shortages or other causes, there is not sufficient work to keep them busy at their present jobs.

By guaranteeing 48 hours a week Mr. Reuther apparently feels that plant owners would see to it that the full time of every man in their plants would be used to advantage, and paid for.

To this of course industrialists reply that they are now using every man available on every available piece of work. They admit that occasionally material shortages cause temporary breaks in operations, but that to guarantee a 48-hour week would not cure this trouble, would only force them to pay for work not performed. The sporadic shifting of workers from one plant to another under a free-for-all system, they declare, would actually work to the disadvantage of everyone concerned in the end.

To this Mr. Reuther replies that the 48-hour guarantee plan, under a system of free employment, would eliminate labor hoarding and labor shortages.

# Anti-British Sense Being Overcome

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—"Many American servicemen sent to Great Britain are prejudiced against the English because history is not taught intelligently in American schools," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said yesterday.

"Many of our young people stopped with the Revolution in evaluating the British," she said, speaking before the English Speaking Union, and so many young Americans think of the British as "still trying to conquer them—as a people they once fought."

"Throughout the United States you find prejudice against the British and you find it reflected in the Army and Navy," she said, adding, however, that the bitterness was being overcome once the American boys enjoyed British hospitality and came to know the British population.

# Knox Finds Power of Allies Relentless in the Pacific

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 — The tide of Allied united power is "rolling relentlessly" forward in the South Pacific, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared here last night, but warned that the battle was not so favorable in the Atlantic, where he said the Navy still lacked sufficient equipment to overcome the Nazi submarine menace.

"We must soberly face severe losses in the months ahead until our united incomparable power conquers the U-boat as it has, one by one, conquered all the other difficulties in our common task," he said.

Secretary Knox spoke from Washington to the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Foreign Press Association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel by the professional organization of foreign correspondents assigned to report American news to the rest of the world. Congratulatory messages were sent by President Roosevelt and Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, while 20 ambassadors and ministers of the United Nations and friendly powers were included among the 700 guests.

At a moment when the Japanese were making a major bid to recapture control of the entire Solomons Area, Secretary Knox declared that the long road from the United States to the Pacific battlefront was fully paved and "the endless wagon-train moving out to the distant frontiers of freedom."

"The going is hard and will be harder," he continued, "but there are steady, strong hands on the controls, and there are legions of heroes, Americans, Australians and New Zealanders out there, ashore, afloat and in the air. They will find their place near the top of the monuments of the future."

The Navy Secretary said it had given him a tremendous boost to see the supplies, weapons, ships, airplanes, "all the things we have dreamed about and sweat about back here in Washington," out there on the job at last. He paid special tribute to the British Royal Navy, declaring his admiration and thanks for the co-operation rendered on every ocean.

Capt. Leland F. Lovette, Navy Public Relations Chief, who appeared at the dinner in lieu of Secretary Knox, said the Navy Secretary was especially impressed by the unity among Army, Navy and Marine Corps forces in the South Pacific. He added that the Navy had been using the Aleutian Islands, "as a rat trap to catch a lot of rats," as shown by the numbers of Japanese vessels sunk or damaged there and the aircraft destroyed.

In a special short wave broadcast from London, A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty, expressed his "fervent hope that the fine co-operation between the British and American Fleets will prove to be the symbol of an ever wider co-operation hereafter; for I believe that such co-operation must exist between our two nations and the other allies if after we have won the victory the world is to be really built as a happier, nobler place, and the peace for which we are striving is to be established on a firm and worthy base."

# Former WPA Workers Find Jobs Easily

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Because of a heavy demand for workers in all lines, administrative employees released by the Work Projects Administration as it moves toward liquidation by next July 1 aren't having to worry about landing other jobs.

WPA's administrative staff shrunk from 5,290 on Nov. 30, less than a week before the liquidation was ordered, to 4,400 on Jan. 31, officials said today, adding that they believed all those whose jobs were ended were readily finding other employment.

In Washington, the staff numbered 607 on Nov. 30 and 530 on Jan. 31, while the staff outside Washington, declined from 4,683 to 3,870 in that period, the agency's figures showed.

The reduction in personnel is expected to be more rapid now, especially in the field, where all but preparation of final records ended Feb. 1 in more than 20 States. The rest of the States are to follow suit by May 1.

There aren't any records to show where those dropped by WPA have gone to work, but Deputy Commissioner George H. Field said that most of those dropped in the States so far have gone into war industries.

In Washington, where the Government is easily the biggest local "industry," most of those dropped have been hired by other federal agencies, including the Army and Navy.

Mr. Field said the Federal Works Agency, WPA's parents, is hiring some ex-WPA workers in other of its units where there are job openings to be filled, but he added that FWA wasn't creating places for them to fill.

The Civil Service Commission, which is hunting workers to fill new government jobs, also is hiring ex-WPA workers for other departments, as is the war transfer unit that handles government job switches.

Mr. Field said that in no case would WPA keep anyone on its rolls just to provide him with income until another job opening turned up.

# A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Jointly Invite Chilean Labor Leader to U. S.

*Continued from Page 1*

of the Labor Party which is represented in the Churchill Government. It is a conservative organization on the whole, more like the A. F. of L. than the C. I. O., and strongly opposed to Communism on the ideological side. But it shares British enthusiasm for Russia as an ally.

Sir Walter's mission was a failure, and resulted in a behind-the-scenes squabble with the British Embassy in Washington and labor advisers at home who had warned him of the difficulties of the American labor schism. Sir Walter took the position that he could only deal directly with the A. F. of L., with which the T. U. C. has had a 40-year working alliance, so that the Anglo-Russian invitation to the C. I. O. had to go through its rival, the A. F. of L.

Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, objected to this secondary position. Sir Walter was at that time suspicious of the C. I. O., regarding it as a "break-away," or schismatic labor outfit, likely to be temporary in nature, and apparently not appreciating its strength among war industries.

The A. F. of L. leaders warned Sir Walter that if he dealt direct with the C. I. O., as the letter demanded, it would mean the end of their long and cordial alliance with the British unions. The upshot of it all was that the C. I. O. never got an acceptable invitation to work with the Russian groups which they had shown some disposition to accept, while the A. F. of L., on the other hand, ultimately adopted a resolution which was in effect a refusal to accept the Citrine bid, and snubbed the Russian labor groups.

The British labor adviser to the Washington Embassy at that time was R. H. Tawney, distinguished economist and brother-in-law of Sir William Beveridge, author of the "Beveridge Plan." Diplomatic advisers had warned Sir Walter that he was apt to be caught between the rival American labor movements which is just what happened, and for a time an uncomfortable pause ensued.

Now, however, some measure of co-operation is developing between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. in the international field. Sir Walter has returned to the United States to visit his A. F. of L. friends, while at the same time a joint invitation has been extended to Señor Ibanez.

By agreement, William Green, A. F. of L. President and Mr. Murray have simultaneously cabled identical invitations to Señor Ibanez. They have invited him to meet with trade union leaders and to visit the principal war-production centers. All along the line joint arrangements will be made for receptions by the two rival labor groups.

While the matter is in itself small it represents the first successful effort of the warring factions to carry on mutual relations with the labor movement of another country. Chile has a relatively strong labor movement, including 300,000 members out of a population of 5,000,000. Señor Ibanez is strongly pro-democratic and pro-United States. The Chilean Confederation of Workers is an all-inclusive organization comprising right and left wings of labor.

The A. F. of L. and C. I. O. are also acting together on the so-called "mission of labor experts" being sent by the United States Government at invitation of Bolivia to investigate conditions in the Patino tin mines, where a strike was recently suppressed with bloodshed and disorder. This was the situation which caused the resignation of Ernesto Galarza from the Pan American Union, in protest against the State Department's alleged policy of supporting economic dictatorship for strategic reasons.

# Nazis See Writing on Wall: Stalingrad Spells Catastrophe

*Associated Press Correspondence*

Catastrophe was spelled out for the German people last night in huge letters of a single name—Stalingrad.

For the deliverance of Stalingrad and the crushing of its mighty Nazi siege armies promises to mark a turning point of the war, and the greatest disaster for German arms in World War II.

It is, moreover, a defeat that Hitler cannot explain away. It is at once an exposure of Hitler's folly and the positive emergence of Premier Stalin as one of the war's greatest strategists.

The name of Stalingrad now is ranged among the list of the world's memorable battles, along with such names as Thermopylae, Waterloo, and the Marne. It takes a lustrous place among history's greatest sieges, with Bataan, Orleans, and Verdun.

**Soviet Armies Freed**

Its effect upon the war, upon the German people, and upon the Nazi armies cannot fail to be tremendous.

It frees the Soviet armies of the Don front for more vigorous drives against the German-held strongholds much farther to the west.

It has liquidated 330,000 men of the German Army, and many more who were slain in the sacrific Hitler ordered to take the Pittsburgh of the Volga. That is an irreplaceable loss in manpower and in leadership, for the Russians took Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus and 23 other generals and 2,500 other officers.

Nor can the straining Nazi war factories easily make up for the waste of such stupendous matériel as 1,150 tanks, 750 planes, 56 precious locomotives and 1,125 railway cars, and the tremendous number of guns lost.

**Germans Will Wonder**

Hitler "explained" this sacrifice to his people by declaring that the stand at Stalingrad, when besieger became besieged, gave the German armies on other fronts time and saved them from pressure.

But the German people are certain to wonder if the time and whatever tactical advantage there may have been was worth the cost of 330,000 men. It is too huge a loss for a holding operation. It will not be too difficult for them to pierce the substerfuge and realize that the subterfuge and realize that witted, outfought, and outgeneraled by the Russians.

On that battlefield of a ruined city the Germans beat in vain against the hard core of indestructibility of a people.

That perhaps is the greatest psychological significance of Stalingrad. The Germans have become puzzled over this indestructibility before in the resistance of the Norse, the Czechs, the Poles, and the French. This time they met a kind of indestructibility that would not yield in a "hopeless" fight, that led Russian Army men to see a city ruined rather than fall to the foe, and that still could inspire an offensive to seal the invaders in their own trap.

More than a city was at stake in the long battle that began with a siege last Aug. 25. This battle pitted Russian prestige against German prestige, and the Soviets won. The Wehrmacht was shattered.

Hitler came out a terrible loser in a struggle of national leadership. The defenders of Stalingrad fought for the city named after their leader, and fought for that leader under his personal direction.

**Hitler Risked All**

Hitler ordered the assault, risked everything in his 1942 campaign to capture that fortress of flesh and stone, virtually proclaimed the fall of Stalingrad on Sept. 30—"You may rest assured that no human being will be able to oust us from there"—heaped upon the city's defenders the greatest deluge of shells and bombs and fire the world has witnessed, sent thousands of his best troops against it.

Then he refused to see the impending disaster that neared unmistakably closer every day after the Russians launched their offensive on Nov. 19, and began the fatal encirclement. Or if he did see it, Hitler could not make the personal sacrifice of his pride to admit an error.

Stalingrad is a ruined city. Its cost to the Russians themselves has been dreadful. But it stands as a Russian city still, with its populace already streaming back to their broken homes.

By adding Stalingrad to the German rout in Egypt, the peril in North Africa, and the increasing thunder of Allied planes from the skies over Germany, Stalin has helped put the handwriting of defeat on the wall for the German people. He has given the Soviets and all the United Nations a triumph of significance and cheer.

## *New 'Stand-Sit Wagon' For War Plant Workers*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—A "war wagon trailer" is the latest idea for providing transportation for war workers.

Designed by a Brooklyn firm, the 24-passenger vehicle consists of a coach body mounted on a modified farm-trailer chassis and attached to a passenger sedan converted to accommodate 15 passengers.

It has "stand-sit" seats, with major emphasis on "stand." The Office of Defense Transportation said the trailer was intended to provide maximum transportation with a minimum of rubber, steel and other critical materials. It was brought here for inspection by Army, Navy and ODT officials.

## British Conferee Went as a Hunter

*By the Associated Press*

Ankara, Turkey, Feb. 2 Delayed

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, went to the meeting of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Ismet Inonu of Turkey Saturday disguised as a hunter, it was disclosed today.

The Ambassador and his party took shotguns and hunting kits to confuse any Axis agents who might have been lurking about.

Sir Hughe said Turkey was not "asked to enter the war" and German propaganda to this effect was a "complete fabrication."

Nothing was signed at the conference and the two leaders "didn't decide if such and such a thing happens Turkey will do such and such," Sir Hughe added.


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South Washington and W. Cunningham Sts., Butler

# The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Films

**"What movies shall we see?"**

**Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.**

**For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.**

**The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.**

**ACROSS THE PACIFIC** — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

**ARABIAN NIGHTS** — Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Schéhérazade, Sinbad, Aladdin, et al.—M. Y.

**ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY?**—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

**ARMY SURGEON**—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

**AVENGERS**—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

**BAMBI**—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting. Some unfortunate features.—M. Y.

**BATTLE OF MIDWAY**—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M. Y. C.

**BERLIN CORRESPONDENT**—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

**BETWEEN US GIRLS**—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievous performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

**BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON** — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

**BIG STREET**—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. —M.

**BLACK SWAN**—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings. —M. Y.

**BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU**—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

**BULLET SCARS**—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

**BUSES ROAR**—Melodrama about saboteur's efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

**BUTCH MINDS THE BABY**—Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M. Y.

**CAIRO**—Burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

**CALLING DR. GILLESPIE**—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y

**CANAL ZONE** — Action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots and planes in action.—M. Y. C.

**CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS**—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. Story about business and romantic rivals who take rivalry into the air.—M. Y.

**CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS**—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

**CASABLANCA**—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.

**CAT PEOPLE**—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

**CHINA GIRL**—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

**COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN**—Sincere, moving, and exciting story of battle against Nazi invaders.—M. Y.

**CROSSROADS** — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory conclusion.—M. Y.

**CRYSTAL BALL**—Comedy about poor girl trying to marry rich man. Dull and unpleasant.—M.

**DESPERATE JOURNEY**—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

**DEVIL WITH HITLER** — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

**DR. BROADWAY** — Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

**DON'T GET PERSONAL**—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

**EAGLE SQUADRON**—Tense scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

**ESCAPE FROM CRIME**—Effective "B" crime melodrama about ex-convict trying to go straight.—M. Y.

**EYES IN THE NIGHT**—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

**EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD**—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

**FALCON'S BROTHER** — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

**FLYING FORTRESS** — Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

**FINGERS AT THE WINDOW**—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some.—M.

**FLYING TIGERS**—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

**FOREST RANGERS** — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

**FOOTLIGHT SERENADE** — Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste. — M. Y.

**FOR ME AND MY GAL**—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

**FRIENDLY ENEMIES** — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

**GAY SISTERS**—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

**GENTLEMAN JIM**—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE** —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

**GET HEP to LOVE**—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

**GIRL TROUBLE**—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

**GIVE OUT, SISTERS**—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

**GLASS KEY** — Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

**GOLD RUSH** — Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

**GRAND CENTRAL MURDER**—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M. Y.

**GUERRILLA BRIGADE**—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y.

**HIDDEN HAND**—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

**HARD WAY**—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

**HENRY AND DIZZY** — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles happily resolved as usual.—M. Y. C.

**HER CARDBOARD LOVER**—Tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

**HERE WE GO AGAIN**—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

**HOLIDAY INN**—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M. Y.

**HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY**—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M. Y.

**ICE-CAPADES**—Story of country girl, battling city slickers; subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

**ICELAND**—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

**I MARRIED AN ANGEL**.— Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M.

**I MARRIED A WITCH**—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

**IN THIS OUR LIFE**—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh. Plight of young Negro treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

**IN WHICH WE SERVE** — Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

**INVADERS**—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

**INVISIBLE AGENT**—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

**IT COMES UP LOVE**—Modestly amusing Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

**I WAKE UP SCREAMING** — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

**JACARE**—Camera record of expedition up the Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.

**JACKASS MAIL** — Customary Wallace comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

**JOE SMITH, AMERICAN** — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

**JOURNEY FOR MARGARET**—Story of war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.

**KING'S ROW** — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

**LADY GANGSTER** — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

**LADY IN A JAM** — Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

**LADY IS WAITING** — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

**LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30**—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actors's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

**LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE**—John Shepperd's performances as Poe distinguishes film which, though relating trip to Scotland to solve a murder. —M. Y.

**LUCKY JORDAN**—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A.W.O.L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.

**MAD MARTINDALES**—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

**MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS** — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

**MAGNIFICENT DOPE**—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

**MAISIE GETS HER MAN**—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

**MAJOR AND THE MINOR**—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

**MALE ANIMAL** — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M. Y.

**MAN IN THE TRUNK**—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

**MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER** — Comedy of insult, Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

**MARGIN FOR ERROR**—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

**MASHENKA**—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front. —M. Y.

**MAYOR OF 44TH STREET**—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

**MEN IN HER LIFE**—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

**MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT** — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

**MOKEY** — Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

**MOONTIDE**—Effective and often moving study in character, with affection and decency saving two from misery. —M. Y.

**MOON AND SIXPENCE**—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

**MOSCOW STRIKES BACK** — Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

**MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN**—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. —M. Y. C.

**MRS. MINIVER**—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

**MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH**—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.

**MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE**—Two reporters solve prison murder in routine melodrama.—M. Y.

**MY FAVORITE BLONDE**—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

**MY FAVORITE SPY**—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

**MY GAL SAL**—Entertaining but overdone musical in Technicolor—M. Y.

**MY SISTER EILEEN**—Amusing farce, Questionable taste.—M.

**NATIVE LAND**—Violent and moving, semi-documentary. Excellently acted Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

**NAVY COMES THROUGH**—Lively war melodrama about Navy detachment assigned to freighter. Plenty of action and excitement but not much logic. —M. Y.

**NIGHTMARE**—American gambler and London lady take a moderately exciting

**NIGHT MONSTER** — Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

**NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS**—Murder mystery, emphasis on comedy.—M. Y.

**NINE BACHELORS**—Guiltry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

**NIGHT TO REMEMBER**—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

**NOW, VOYAGE**—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

**ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING** —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

**ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON**—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaininng, romantic comedy drama, Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

**ORCHESTRA WIVES**—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

**OVER MY DEAD BODY**—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

**PITTSBURGH** — Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

**PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS** — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

**PANAMA HATTIE** — Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song — M. Y.

**PALM BEACH STORY** — Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

**PARDON MY SARONG** — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

**PIED PIPER**—Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.

**PLAYMATES**—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

**POWDER TOWN** — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

**POWERS GIRL** — Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

**PRIDE OF THE YANKEES**—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences —M. Y. C.

**PASHA'S WIVES**—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

**PRIORITIES ON PARADE**—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

**QUIET, PLEASE—MURDER**—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

**RAVAGED EARTH**—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

**REAP THE WILD WIND**—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's.—M. Y. C.

**RED TANKS**—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

**REMARKABLE ANDREW**—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y.

**REUNION IN FRANCE**—Romantic melodrama in which pampered French girl responds to call of patriotism and nelps flier escape.—M. Y.

**RANDOM HARVEST**—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental. —M. Y.

**REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR**—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

**RIDE 'EM COWBOY**—Slapstick comedy characteristic of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein.—M. Y. C.

**RINGS ON HER FINGERS** — Tedious narrative; dubious moral.—M. Y.

**RIO RITA**—Abbott and Costello again. —M. Y. C.

**ROAD TO MOROCCO**—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

**ROXIE HART**—Rowdy comedy about entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confessed, for publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

**SABOTEUR**—Exciting, well acted, violent and controversial spy thriller.—M. Y.

**SECRET ENEMIES**—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

**SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE**—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings.—M. Y.

**SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ**—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M.Y.

**SEVEN SWEETHEARTS** — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

**SHANGHAI GESTURE**—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

**SHADOW OF A DOUBT**—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.

**SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON**—Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Moriarty, Elementary.—M. Y.

**HERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR** — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

**SHIP AHOY** — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

**SHIPS WITH WINGS** — British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on fleet air aim.—M. Y.

**SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY**—Song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to terial on fleet air arm.—M. Y.

**SIN TOWN**—Frontier boom town stuff. —M.

**SMILING GHOST**—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M. Y.

**SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU**—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

**SONG OF THE ISLANDS** — Familiar type of musical, in Technicolor.—M. Y.

**SPOILERS** — Story of honky tonk queen.—M.

**SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES**—Carmen Miranda's songs and speech give Technicolor musical its spring.—M. Y.

**SPRING SONG** — Enchanting Soviet musical—M. Y. C.

**SPY SHIP**—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

**STAND BY FOR ACTION**—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

**STREET OF CHANCE**—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

**SUICIDE SQUADRON**—Polish composer-pianist faces question of staying in U. S. or returning to England as pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

**SYNCOPATION**—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

**TALES OF MANHATTAN**—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

**TAKE A LETTER, DARLING**—Wacky comedy in which dominating business woman falls in love with her male secretary.—M. Y.

**TALK OF THE TOWN**—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M. Y

**TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES**—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

**TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT**—Presumably fictional account of Military Academy beginnings. Much brutality.—M.

**TENNESSEE JOHNSON**—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

**THAT NIGHT IN RIO**—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

**THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE**—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

**THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON** —Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges.—M. Y.

**THIS ABOVE ALL**—Romance against war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost. —M. Y.

**THIS GUN FOR HIRE**—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality.—M.

**THIS IS THE ENEMY**—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

**THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES** — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

**THUNDER BIRDS**—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

**TIME TO KILL** — Routine Michael Shayne whodunit.—M. Y.

**TISH**—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

**TORPEDO BOAT** — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M. Y. C.

**TUTTLES OF TAHITI** — Aimless film about shiftless and amoral clan.—M.

**TWIN BEDS**—Tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M. Y.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS** — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

**UNITED WE STAND**—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

**VANISHING VIRGINIAN** — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes.—M.

**WAKE ISLAND** — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction, but on the whole well written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

**WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY**—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

**WE ARE THE MARINES**—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

**WEEK END IN HAVANA**—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M. Y.

**WE GO WEST** — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M. Y.

**WHAT'S COOKIN'?**—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

**WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME** — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

**WHISPERING GHOSTS** — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M. Y.

**WHITE CARGO**—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

**WHO DONE IT?**—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

**WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?**—Formula murder mystery—M. Y.

**WIFE TAKES A FLIER**—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland.—M.

**WINGS AND THE WOMAN** — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

**WINGS FOR THE EAGLE**—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

**WOMAN OF THE YEAR**—Romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

**WORLD AT WAR**—Useful, instructive, history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

**YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER**—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

**YANKEE DOODLE DANDY** — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

**YANK AT ETON**— Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

**YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER**—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters. Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

**YOU'RE TELLING ME**—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics—M. Y.

## Recent Releases

**IMMORTAL SERGEANT**—Effectiveness of Libyan desert war story weakened by clichés and romantic interludes.—M. Y.

**SILK, BLOOD, AND SUN**—Well acted but indifferently made triangle drama about bull fighters. Arena cruelties not spared.—M.

**TRUCK BUSTERS**—Third-rate action melodrama about independent truckers' fight against racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

**Henry Fonda**
In "The Immortal Sergeant"

# Buying or Renting Houses Is Made Easy by Previews

By W. Clifford Harvey
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Our grandfathers bought, sold and rented houses without the use of automobiles; why can't we?

"We can," according to Previews, Inc., national clearing house for real estate transactions, today, "and what is more we have a few modern tricks that will keep real estate from dropping back to the plodding pace of Old Dobbin."

Previews referred to those illustrated catalogues of suburban and country properties issued annually and bi-annually by large realty concerns and the bulging files of photographic and descriptive material on homes for sale or rent gathered by most companies over a long period of years.

"There is really no longer any demanding need for home buyers to actually see the places they buy," said R. M. Stearns, Previews president. "They can see photos and read their desires into rafts of material which most energetic companies have built up as part of a modern real estate business."

Mr. Stearns saw his business faced with an emergency which challenges brokers with radical readjustments. They can no longer depend upon the automobile for showing properties to clients. Neither can they expect business to come to them any more in the guise of the buyer who "was just driving around a bit and thought I'd drop in."

The real estate business must now be taken to the customer and this is being done by means of a highly effective catalogue and photographic system which, in many instances "covers the countryside for miles around" and in the case of Previews "covers the entire eastern Atlantic seaboard." Previews gets out one farm and camp catalogue each spring that takes in all the New England states, Canada and the Adirondack district of New York.

Lack of gasoline and few direct buying prospects these days do not appear to represent any substantial decline in the demands for homes, according to Mr. Stearns, since "the demands for illustrated catalogues and descriptive matter are actively increasing rather than falling off under the impact of war."

"By the intelligent use of well prepared material we can narrow the prospect's desires down to a very few properties, thus saving him trouble and ourselves time and labor in making a sale." Mr. Stearns felt that this modernized system of handling home sales with economy of time and labor will add something of value to postwar realty dealings.

On the basis of these indications of a strong wartime demand for private homes, Previews is bending every effort toward bringing the properties to the buyers. The outgrowth of these efforts, Mr. Stearns declared, will be a noticeable uplift in the mail-order business, in new advertising techniques, centralized agencies and the expansion of photographic and descriptive files.

Demands for moderate-sized summer properties, Mr. Stearns revealed, have never been better than in this wartime period. He noted strong demands from well-to-do families for substantial estates. Wealthy refugees from war-torn countries and transferred business executives are looking for large properties. And government agencies are seeking estates with extensive facilities both for leasing and buying.

The over-all picture, Mr. Stearns concluded, is an encouraging one with individuals apparently aware, he said, of the protection of property-invested funds against inflation. This has resulted in a ready market for large farms, ranches, orchards, timber tracts and close-to-the-city estates. The buyers appear to be willing to invest in properties anywhere in the country, said Mr. Stearns.

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A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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# The Home Forum



## "We have seen with our eyes"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE APOSTLE JOHN states in his first general epistle (1:4), **"And these things write we unto you, that your joy may be full."** Evidently John felt impelled to take the good things he had garnered from his association with the master Christian, Christ Jesus, and pass them on to others in order that they too might find the joy that he had found. He said (*ibid.*, 1:1, 3), **"That which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled, of the Word of life; . . . that which we have seen and heard declare we unto you."**

♪ ♪ ♪

John was joyous because he had seen the manifestation in human experience of the power of the Christ, Truth. He knew that the peace and comfort which this vision had brought to him were available to all men. His mission was to the end that all men should have that which was forever available to them of good. In following Jesus, he healed the sick and the sinning, and thus evidenced the import of his mission.

Jesus clearly taught that life and being are not what they seem to be to human sense. He said, **"God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth"** (John 4:24). He enjoined obedience to spiritual laws, even though these laws conflicted with the so-called laws of matter. He never accepted the opinion held by those around him that the laws of matter had precedence over the laws of God, Spirit. Hence our first step in utilizing spiritual laws must be the orientation of thought to the realization of the spiritual actuality of the universe.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes this statement on page 279 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": **"Ideas are tangible and real to immortal consciousness, and they have the advantage of being eternal."** To the thought steeped in the commonly accepted standards of mortals, such a statement may seem too transcendental to be accepted as a basis for approaching the problems of human experience. But let him who so questions consider its practical import.

Jesus was the most practical man this world has ever seen. He healed the sick and reformed the sinner through his understanding of the relationship between God and man. Can anything be more practical than Jesus' method of overcoming human discords? Has any other method ever brought results anywhere near as great as those which followed him wherever he went? He told the sick man to take up his bed and walk; he called to the one who had been in the grave four days to arise; he calmed the tempest, walked over the wave, and passed through an angry crowd, untouched and unafraid. Obviously, here was an example of successful endeavor!

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Jesus never claimed any supernatural power, and he used no material means to accomplish his wonderful works. The truths which he taught and practiced are available to all who will follow him. He had a wholly different standard of man than was accepted by those around him. He disagreed with the evidence which was presented to him of man as sick, sinful, or sorrowing. He agreed with the spiritual fact of man's being, the fact presented in the first chapter of Genesis, where man is referred to as made in God's image and likeness. His vision of man was spiritual, unhampered by material shortcomings and sicknesses.

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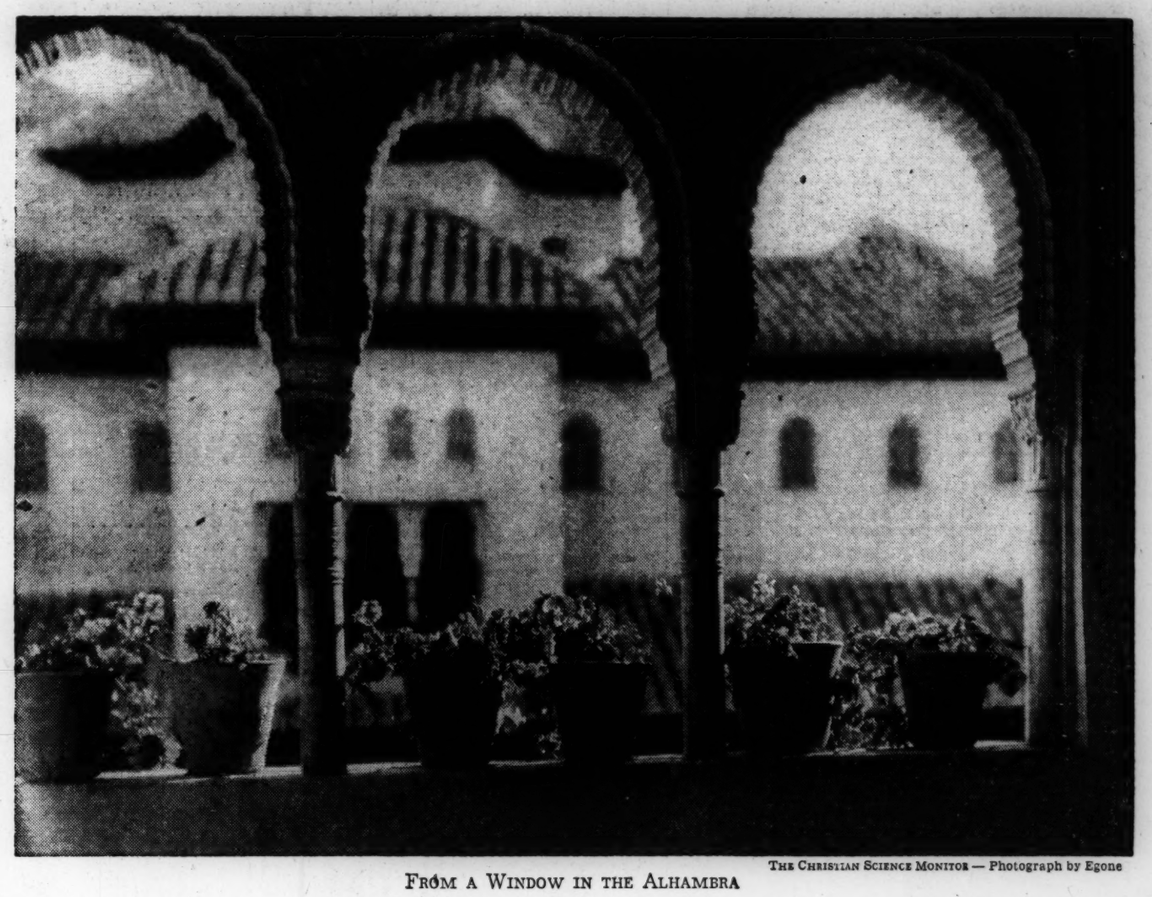
Such a vision of man we all must gain if we would enter into the joy spoken of by John: **"That which was from the beginning, . . . which we have seen with our eyes."** Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual interpretation of "eyes" thus (Science and Health, p. 586): **"Spiritual discernment,—not material but mental."** Even from the human standpoint, that which we sometimes see with our eyes closed is far more beautiful and inspiring than that which we see with our eyes opened. Why is this? It is because sight is mental, not material. And what of that which we see when we understandingly look at the things of Spirit, when we see as did Jesus the glorious nature of the man God made? This is a vision well worth striving for. The Bible in the light which the Christian Science textbook throws upon it opens this vision to the humble seeker after good, and nothing can ever close it.

True spiritual vision will correct the belief that one's eyes are failing, or in pain. Can spiritual ideas fail or be in pain? Ideas can be discerned without the aid of matter. No organic structure has the ability to give or take away true discernment, true sight. The remedy for any false belief is the awakening of thought to the spiritual basis of creation, to the fact that man was created perfect by his Father, divine Love.

Here we find the true and lasting joy which spiritually-minded men and women throughout the centuries have experienced. It is the joy which neither age nor accident has the power to take away.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Egone

FROM A WINDOW IN THE ALHAMBRA

THE CLEVER PHOTOGRAPHER has not told us explicitly which window it is. But that detail does not really matter. Say to anyone who has been there, or even to many who have only dreamed about going: "Here is a window in the Alhambra." It is enough. Memory or imagination will do the rest.

Here is the billiant, brittle sunshine of a Spanish summer, here the rosy, mossy patina of the tiled roofs, here the ivory-white walls in some places intricately patterned, here the bright blossoms in brighter pottery jars. For the writer, this is a window in the women's quarters overlooking the Court of the Myrtles. She may be wrong; but, because she was once there, and because one of her favorite haunts was this particular court, for her the photograph is eloquent. There is no sign of the long, cool pool below, bordered by the gray-green myrtles. But it may be present, all the same, just out of reach of the camera. It may be present—a refreshingly quiet spot, pictorially and emotionally—in its setting of hard colors and remembered stirring scenes which go to make up the story of the Alhambra, that palace or rather series of palaces which the Moors built in southern Spain.

## Scent of Mimosa

"A DOLLAR, AND TEN CENTS TAX, and those are the last I have of these earrings," said the neat little lady, as she patted them into their box.

The lady in brown searched in her bag for an odd ten cents and, as she passed it across the counter, her gaze was arrested by a beautifully wrought Mexican bracelet. "May I look at that?" she asked.

"Ten dollars, greatly reduced," announced the neat little lady, handing it to her. "It's a good thing to get it now—if you need it."

The lady in brown handled it with pleasure, clasped it on her wrist, and, looking into the eyes that inquiringly gazed into hers, she said: "I want it, but I don't know that I need it!"

The neat little lady hesitated; then she leant confidingly across the counter: "I got what I wanted a short while ago," she stated. "It's something that I shall always remember."

Interest lit the face of the lady in brown and there, in the midst of a noisy, busy crowd of shoppers, the neat little lady and the lady in brown floated away in a world of contemplation.

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"I've been here fifty years, and they gave me a bonus of one thousand dollars. I took it to the manager of a bank, and told him that I wanted to spend seven hundred and fifty dollars for war bonds; that left me two hundred and fifty dollars."

She leant a little further across the counter: "As I left the bank, the manager hurried after me. He touched me on the arm and said: 'With that two hundred and fifty dollars, do the thing you have wanted to do all your life, or get the thing you have wanted to get. Just spend that money on something you have always wanted.'

"I went home, and thought of what he had said." She paused and gazed far into the distance with a look of serene satisfaction. "Next day I went to a travel bureau, to arrange a visit to Florida." Turning to her listener, she said: "I have never seen water so blue, or flowers so beautiful, and I have never known people so kind." Confidently she questioned: "Would you like to see a picture of the hotel where I stayed?"

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The lady in brown nodded. From beneath a bundle of accounts, the neat little lady produced a colored postcard. "There it is, and my window looked over sparkling water, banked with masses of flowers. And oh, the scent of mimosa." Quietly they gazed at the card. "Have you been South?"

"Never," said the lady in brown. "I come from England, and my work takes me there each year. So far, there has been little time to go anywhere else."

"England," said the neat little lady incredulously. "My! You cross to England these days? I call that very brave. We often speak of England at home, and wonder at all they have gone through: but," she added, "as you come from England, you will know all about flowers. I saw gardens like your English gardens when I was in Canada. That was many years ago now."

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She tucked the postcard carefully under the bundle of accounts. "I guess," she said thoughtfully, "our war bonds will help to keep folks free to enjoy things like that."

The lady in brown laid the bangle quietly on the counter. "Yes," she said, "I guess they will"; and she added: "Thank you." For a moment she hesitated, and then she touched the hand of the neat little lady. "Thank you for giving me something that I, too, will always remember." As she walked away, she turned to wave before being lost in the crowd. The scent of mimosa, and a blue, blue sky seemed to embrace the neat little lady.

A. B.

## "LO QUE HEMOS VISTO CON NUESTROS OJOS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL APÓSTOL JUAN dice en su primera epístola general (1:4): "Y estas cosas os escribimos para que vuestro gozo sea cumplido." Evidentemente Juan se sintió impulsado a tomar las cosas buenas que él había recibido por su contacto con el maestro cristiano, Cristo Jesús, para pasarlas a otros a fin de que éstos también pudieran encontrar el gozo que él había encontrado. Dijo (*ibid.*, 1:1, 3), "Lo que era desde el principio, lo que hemos oído, lo que hemos visto con nuestros ojos, lo que hemos contemplado, y nuestras manos han palpado, concerniente al Verbo de la Vida; . . . lo que hemos visto pues y oído, eso os lo anunciamos."

Juan estaba gozoso porque había visto la manifestación, en la experiencia humana, del poder del Cristo, la Verdad. Sabía que la paz y el consuelo que esta visión le había traido estaba al alcance de todos los hombres. Su misión se encaminaba a lograr que todos los hombres tuvieran el bien que siempre estuvo al alcance de ellos. Al seguir a Jesús, curó a los enfermos y a los pecadores y así mostró en forma clara el significado de su misión.

Jesús claramente enseñó que la vida y el ser no son lo que parecen al sentido humano. Dijo: "Dios es espíritu; y los que le adoran, es menester que le adoren en espíritu y en verdad" (Juan 4:24). Recomendó obediencia a las leyes espirituales, aunque estas leyes estuvieran en conflicto con las supuestas leyes de la materia. Nunca aceptó la opinión que tenían aquellos que le rodeaban de que las leyes de la materia venían antes que las leyes de Dios, Espíritu. Por esto, nuestro primer paso para utilizar las leyes espirituales debe ser la orientación del pensamiento para darnos cuenta de la realidad espiritual del universo.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice en la página 279 de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Las ideas son tangibles y reales a la conciencia inmortal y tienen la ventaja de ser eternas." Al pensamiento fundado sobre las reglas comunmente aceptadas por los mortales, tal declaración pudiera parecer demasiado trascendental para ser aceptada como base a fin de abordar los problemas de la experiencia humana. Pero dejemos que quien así dude, considere su significado práctico.

Jesús fué el hombre más práctico que este mundo jamás ha visto. Curó a los enfermos y reformó a los pecadores por medio de su entendimiento de la relación entre Dios y el hombre. ¿Puede haber alguna otra cosa más práctica que el método de Jesús para vencer las cosas desagradables a la humanidad? ¿Hay otro método que traiga resultados que se aproximen siquiera a la magnitud de aquellos que fueron producidos por él dondequiera que iba? El dijo al enfermo que levantase su lecho y caminara; ordenó al que había estado en la tumba cuatro días que se levantara; calmó la tempestad, caminó sobre las olas y pasó por en medio de una multitud colérica intacto y sin temor. ¡Es evidente que aquí hay un ejemplo de victorioso esfuerzo!

Jesús nunca declaró que tenía poder sobrenatural y nunca empleó medio material alguno para llevar a cabo sus obras maravillosas. Las verdades que él enseñó y practicó están al alcance de todos aquellos que quieran seguirle. Tenía un concepto completamente diferente respecto al hombre del que tenían los que le rodeaban. No estuvo de acuerdo con la evidencia que le fué presentada del hombre como enfermo, pecador o dolorido. Estuvo de acuerdo con el hecho espiritual del ser del hombre, el hecho presentado en el primer capítulo del Génesis, donde se habla del hombre como hecho a la imagen y semejanza de Dios. Su perspectiva del hombre fué espiritual, no impedida por deficiencias materiales o enfermedad.

Debemos obtener tal perspectiva del hombre si queremos sentir el gozo de que habla Juan: "Lo que era desde el principio, . . . lo que hemos visto con nuestros ojos." La señora Eddy da la interpretación espiritual de "ojos" así (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 586): "Discernimiento espiritual,—no material sino mental." Aun desde el punto de vista humano, aquello que algunas veces vemos con nuestros ojos cerrados es mucho más hermoso e inspirador que aquello que vemos con los ojos abiertos. ¿Por qué es esto? Es porque la vista es mental, no material. ¿Y que será aquello que vemos cuando miramos inteligentemente a las cosas del Espíritu, cuando vemos, como lo hacía Jesús, la naturaleza gloriosa del hombre hecho por Dios? Esta es una perspectiva por la cual vale la pena esforzarnos. La Biblia, a la luz que el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana arroja sobre ella, da esta perspectiva al que busca humildemente el bien, y nada puede quitarla.

La verdadera visión espiritual corregirá la creencia de que los ojos están decayendo o tienen dolor. ¿Pueden las ideas espirituales decaer o tener dolor? Las ideas pueden ser discernidas sin la ayuda de la materia. Ninguna estructura orgánica tiene la habilidad de dar o quitar el verdadero discernimiento, la vista verdadera. El remedio para cualquier falsa creencia es despertar el pensamiento para que vea la base espiritual de la creación, el hecho de que el hombre fué creado perfecto por su Padre, el divino Amor.

Aquí encontramos el gozo durable y verdadero que hombres y mujeres con mente espiritual han experimentado a través de los siglos. Este es el gozo que ni la edad ni los accidentes tienen poder de quitar.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

## The Market of the Andes

THE MARKET. What an assortment! Brilliant-hued rugs, maize, carved fruits, pigs, ponchos, lariats, woven belts and sashes, . . . hides, silverware, vicuña and *huanaco* furs, dolls, knitted betasselled llamas, pottery, embroidered sleeve-protectors, shoes, sandals, fur slippers, baskets—everything they can grow or make or barter. . . .

In a manner all comfortable, but incomprehensible to a Nordic, the Huancayans perch over their wares, just like birds ready for flight, yet with a solid, earth-rooted sureness, too. They gossip, toss quick jests, bargain to the last centavo. Now and then a younger woman, under the intent scrutiny of male eyes, tugs and pats her scarlet velvet shawl, sometimes also a covert smile may lead to racy repartee.

Underneath her velvet shawl is another one—green; beneath that a third, intensely purple. The women's heads seem like black chicks coming out of broken, painted Easter eggshells. Below a skirt of yellow flannel, caught up coquettishly at the brilliant sash, another skirt of pale mauve; beneath that, a dozen others, pooched out in a wide circle, like a Menina of Velázquez, about bare ankles—the number and quality of the skirts, more than anything else, denote social status. The women swing through the streets like painted human bells that never give forth their mellow music save in rhythm and line.

Huancayo is the market of the Andes—one of those curiously dual places often encountered at the end of railroad lines anywhere from Mexico south to Patagonia, where two civilizations meet and flow into each other, sometimes clashing, sometimes harmoniously reconciled. In one sense, Huancayo is a European outpost; in another, the center of a vast Indian region. It is a trading post, where cunning citified merchants of the machine world match wits against an old culture. Also, it is a flourishing center of ancient Incan life, indifferent to outside intrusion—at least on Sunday, market day.—From "Fire on the Andes," by CARLETON BEALS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

## Nightingale Season in Granada

I WAS ENCHANTED when at length I found myself on the way south to Granada. I explored every nook and corner of the Alhambra, which my friends in Prague had prepared me to see by reading aloud from Washington Irving. That stronghold of the Moorish monarchs, which stands on a hilly terrace overlooking the city from the south, seemed to me to be almost exactly as Irving had pictured it. I saw the same ruined halls and courtyards, whose leafy decoration, commissioned by Yusef I in the fourteenth century, neither vandalism nor nineteenth-century reconstruction had quite yet effaced. A turreted wall enclosed the palace in a park of perhaps thirty acres of myrtle and rose and citrus, and a stream still flowed through emerald shrubbery—although I did not hear that gold was being sifted from its sands.

I found my own Mateo Ximenes in the person of a *gendarmo* who could speak French and who looked as though he could protect me in case the countryside was still infested with dangerous vagrants. I am sure that my policeman was, like Washington Irving's guide, a son of the Alhambra, although he wore, instead of Mateo's tattered garb, the resplendent uniform of his office.

We used to go daily through the narrow entrance by which strangers enter the palace, and into the patio de los Arrayanes, to look at the marble-ringed and myrtle-bordered goldfish pool; or into the Court of Liqns, with its alabaster reservoir; or into the Hall of the Two Sisters, with a fountain which played up to the cornices of a stalactite-vaulted roof. I rode mule-back into the hills and followed watercourses which fed the innumerable fountains. I made sketches everywhere, thinking to reproduce something of that aqueous beauty at my farm in Georgia, where springs bubble up out of the highest levels of Horn's Mountain.

I was in Granada in nightingale season, and lived in a little villa set into the very walls of the Alhambra. My rooms overlooked a magnolia grove where the nightingales sang. I was there in the month of May, and the birds, lately returned from Nubia and Abyssinia, sang both night and day. What a miracle of sound comes from the throats of those drab, inconspicuous creatures! It is only the cock that sings, to be sure, but he is no more elegant than his mate. He is a veritable Negro amongst birds, with his reddish-brown plumage—as anonymous in the magnolia glade as a colored boy in a field of cotton.—From "Angel Mo' and Her Son, Roland Hayes," by MACKINLEY HELM. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

## Journey for Music

THE ARRIVAL of William Perry at Esmeraldas created something of a sensation among the Ecuadorians who happened to be watching the Grace Line vessel put in at that small port on the northwest tip of the coast—almost as much as his departure had aroused among his friends at home. They couldn't quite see why anyone should want to explore the jungles of Ecuador. . . .

Young William Perry, quiet, unassuming, and good-natured, was passionately interested in primitive music. At home he taught music in the Bayridge high school. His study of primitive music, at first taken up as a hobby for his spare time, had become the ruling interest of his life, and before long he had gathered a remarkable collection of primitive instruments—and now and then he lectured before learned societies. As a composer he had considerable talent, and while his compositions were not of the kind to make a wide popular appeal, his name was known to critics and he had more than once been urged to write a symphony or an opera based on the melodies of primitive tribes. For these melodies he was determined to go to some actual source—among tribes unspoiled by civilization.

His dream was now about to be fulfilled. But those who saw him off on the Grace liner predicted cheerfully that, far from being able to get material for a symphony, he would probably end by contributing one more head to the Jíbraos' collection.

However, here he was at last, making his first acquaintance with Ecuador.—From "The Enchanted Jungle," by ISADORE LHEVINNE. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

## *String of Jet*

A flock of blackbirds settled on the grass
And scattered like a broken string of jet,
Their plumage glittered facet-bright and wet.
They rose in panic at the first to pass,
Wheeled twice around the pole and darted higher
To be restrung upon the topmost wire.

DOROTHY MARIE DAVIS

## *The Heavens*

Over the earth
And the sea's edge
A new moon hangs;
First Jupiter and Mars
Light up the skies,
Then fires
Are kindled everywhere
By other stars,
And high in the arch
of heaven
Arcturus stands.

M. G.


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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1943



# *Intimate Message: Washington*

### *Have Women Reached 'Full Stature'?.....By Mary Hornaday*

This is a brazen sequel to the gentlemanly article by Managing Editor Erwin D. Canham in the Jan. 26 issue of the Monitor in which he concludes:

"In the long years ahead, we will remember these short years of ordeal as the period when women rose to full stature."*

It's those words "full stature," I'm questioning.

It is true that women now have opportunities to hold many more kinds of jobs than they have ever had in the United States before. By the end of the year there will be nearly 6,000,000 women in war industries. Women and men above draft age will have practically taken over the civilian industries. Women are already driving busses, delivering laundry and jerking sodas.

Numerically women are way out ahead in this war, but will they get the opportunities necessary for developing to their "full stature"?

It is right for women entering industry to start at the bottom. The jobs they are doing in airplane factories and munitions plants are chiefly the most simple, routine jobs in the industry. Jobs that require skills are being broken down into simple operations so "green" women can handle them. A few women are doing outstanding work in engineering and chemistry but these are not numerous because, during the 10 years of the depression, women were advised to stay away from such professions and leave them to the breadwinners of the family.

**Plenty of Bouquets**

No one doubts that women as a whole are making good at the jobs to which they have been assigned. Listen, for instance, to a letter I received recently from the Moore Dry Dock Company of Oakland, Calif., whose shipyard I visited last summer.

"Here at Moore Dry Dock Company women have been employed in rapidly increasing numbers and they are making good in a big way," says this progress report. "They certainly have proved their worth in this industry and have won the respect and confidence of their supervisors and the men with whom they work in the hulls, in the assembly yards, in the shops and on the ways."

One of the chief unions at the Moore Company, as at other shipyards, is the Boilermakers Union of America which recently received women into its membership for the first time.

But admission of women into the union still didn't mean equality of opportunity for women to advance in their jobs. The War Manpower Commission has in its files a Seattle woman boilermaker's account of her first union meeting to which she went bent on airing her grievances about the injustices of the upgrading system within the union.

**Experience in a Union**

With "courtesy befitting a duchess" she was told by chivalrous union leaders that in order to qualify as a "trainee" and eventual "fitter" she would have to be able to do all the work of a fitter which at the present time includes going down into the small section of the ship's hull where dangerous gases sometimes accumulate.

"Many times when a fitter is overcome by gases, his fellow worker will grab him out," a union spokesman explained. "We know that a man would hesitate before doing that to a woman. That hesitation might mean the life of one of you women."

Why not correct the danger instead of barring women?

"Equal pay for equal work" has significantly been proclaimed to be the wage policy of the land in World War II, but are women's wages being upgraded to meet men's? In some places, yes. In most places, no.

Women, as a whole, probably will not fight for salary raises as vigorously as do men, but they will not attain their "full stature" until they are able to get the wherewithal to travel and educate themselves and to broaden their viewpoint.

Women in business are not the only ones who will have to guard their opportunities to achieve "full stature." Though the housewife is now a key person in the nation's food and rationing program, she has no voice in the councils where such programs are planned. Indirectly she will be consulted, through the OCD's "block" plan as to her family's food habits, but there are thousands of thinking women over the country unable to join the Waacs and Waves who feel that they still have not been given a worthwhile war job of any kind to do.

Perhaps woman's role is still primarily "behind-the-scenes" and her present big-scale venture into business life is only proof that her biggest asset is her adaptability to any kind of life.

At any rate it looks as if women—as well as men—will still have to go on seeking their "full stature" even after women get their 6,000,000 war jobs.

**(*May a mere man suggest that Miss Hornaday's article is one good proof of the way women are rising to full stature? And a useful reminder of pitfalls along the way, of safeguards we must provide? E. D. C.)**

# *The Country Speaks: California*

### *Californian Children Feel Industrial Impact.....By Kimmis Hendrick*

The impact of industry on the community life of California has been sudden, and nobody has felt it more than the children. San Diego County, for instance, reports that it has 28 trailer camps housing 1,300 families with nearly 1,000 pre-school children. The City of Vallejo has grown from 30,000 in 1940 to 80,000 in 1942, and Richmond's population has increased 150 per cent in the same period. Long Beach has about 70,000 more people than it had in 1940. If such changes put a strain on a City's ability to cope with normal child care demands, what can be said where industry is recruiting the mothers as well as the fathers of the children?

Perhaps the most encouraging aspect of California's effort to furnish wartime care for the children of working mothers appears with the announcement that the State Department of Education is preparing to assume a major responsibility for this indispensable work. No Federal agency exists to meet the need at present. The Work Projects Administration, that had established nursery schools, is at an end. State-wide insistence that something must be done finds, in the willingness of the public schools to do the job, the one agency most likely to be well equipped and surely the best backed by public confidence.

**Child Care Centers in Schools**

The State Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Walter F. Dexter, has placed in the hands of Miss Helen Heffernan, head of the division of elementary education, the task of organizing child care centers in the public schools of California to take care of the children of working mothers from pre-kindergarten age through sixteen. A workshop discussion on the project was called by Miss Heffernan in Los Angeles, aimed at crystallizing the considerable experience Californians have already had in meeting this urgent need.

Concurrently with the conclusion of the workshop, the California Senate Interim Committee on Economic Planning, consisting of Senators Robert W. Kenny (now Attorney General) and John Phillips, has issued a report covering hearings on child care held in Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Diego. Its findings are briefly summarized thus: "The facts about children and the problems they present are an integral part of the whole wartime picture. They are not facts and problems in a vacuum. Their urgency and their critical relationship to the war effort must be obvious."

**Compliance With Law and Finances**

This State, which is number one in the production of food and fiber, number one in the production of war equipment, and possibly number one in its contribution of fighting men, probably has about 400,000 women factory workers. Industry's need for women between the ages of 18 and 45 touches the group most likely to include mothers with children and the wives of servicemen. Thus, while the War Manpower Commission advocates the recruiting of women without children or with children past fourteen, mothers of younger children are often found seeking employment.

In November, 1942, 42 WPA nursery schools were in operation in Southern California and about that same number in the northern half of the State. Their closing is not everywhere viewed with regret, since some feeling obtained that child supervision could have been on a higher level than they achieved. However, it was the opinion of Gov. Earl Warren when he was Attorney General that no legislation existed to authorize public schools to assume the special care of children of working mothers. A bill to authorize them, worked out by the State Department of Education in consultation with the Governor and others, is now before the Legislature. Its only obvious opposition comes from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which objects to a provision for some local child care taxation. The major source of support for public school child care nurseries would come from Lanham Act funds administered by the Federal Works Agency. Some California communities have already obtained appropriations under the Act.

# *To Change the Subject:*

### *When the Shoe Is on the Other Foot.....By Jessie Ash Arndt*

Well, well, the old saying, "Every dog has his day," may now be applied to Dobbin and me. (I am the lowly pedestrian.)

With all due commiseration for the motorist who has been obliged to crawl out from behind the wheel and take to straphanging in trolleys and busses, I just can't help seeing a silver lining to this gas-rationing and tire-saving program.

When the streets were swarming with motorcars and trucks, it seemed useless to speak. But now, with practically all of these rubber-footed vehicles safely stored away for the duration, it seems the time to give voice to my complaint. Mine, as I explained, is the humble voice of the pedestrian. Once the forgotten man, he now becomes a figure of importance and there is reasonable assurance that there will be those who will listen when he speaks. There is even a glimmer of hope that the future will be brighter for us who take our transportation on shoe leather.

**Learning Pedestrian's Point of View**

With the Great American Toy put away on a high shelf until after the war is over, there is a hope that its owners and one-time drivers will learn cheerful little lessons in the school of pedestrian experience.

Maybe they'll look up in startled surprise some day when one of the business cars still on the road snorts at them just as they're getting safely across the intersection. You know the way the cars do it, just as a horse that paws the ground and champs the bit before he plunges out at top speed. Maybe these duration pedestrians will think, "Could I ever have been that kind of driver? Hum, something to remember when I get back at the wheel."

Then perhaps they'll be just half way across a wide intersection when the light changes. The cars that have been rarin' to go charge ahead as though nothing would stop them, not even another car and certainly not a mere pedestrian. Miraculously, they slow down just enough and just at the right inch of pavement so that they miss the two or three intrepid street-crossers. The one-time drivers, once having achieved the safety of the opposite curb, may look back at the cars and thence at their own experience in the seats of the mighty automobile. Perhaps they'll decide a pedestrian is a citizen after all. Maybe one that should be allowed the use of the intersections despite the fact that he holds up traffic. Maybe these "grounded" drivers will remember, a year or so from now when their own cars are back in circulation.

**Reversing the Splashes**

It may be, some day when the rain has been making deep puddles on the streets or the snow has been melting and leaving equally deep and muddy ones, that a couple of these drivers will be standing at the curb, waiting for a chance to get across. A car will come whizzing around the corner. The wheels will make a swift, sizzling sound as they send a spray of dirty water over the patient pedestrians (who once were drivers themselves). They will look with surprise and dismay at their spattered coats and shoes and stockings—perhaps even faces. They won't like it, but then, neither did those they splashed in their day. They'll think the driver should have been more careful; that he shouldn't have been in such a hurry. And that's just what we thought when they splashed us in the good old days when they were behind the wheel.

Well, that's just another thing for chastened drivers to remember when their cars are given back to them.

Looks like a rosy world for us pedestrians when they've learned their lessons, but there's no use being too optimistic. Let's wait and see whether water splashes down from the roofs as the air flivvers of the future land on their penthouse parking places.

# Japan Holding Mighty Kwantung Army in Reserve

**Crack Manchurian force may be poised for all-out campaign to put China out of war.**

**By Guenther Stein**
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHUNGKING, Feb. 3—Well-informed Chinese circles have reason to believe that the Japanese Kwantung Army in Manchuria is getting more and more restive and demands to be given a fighting task.

The Kwantung Army, originally established on the Liaotung Peninsula, and since 1932 the military, political, and economic master of Manchuria, has regarded itself as the spearhead of Japanese expansion and the flower of the Japanese fighting services. It always has taken it for granted that in any major Japanese war of aggression it would play the leading role and justify its bold claim to a special role in Japanese affairs in general.

But the Kwantung Army was from one year to another frustrated in its grandiose scheme of conquest. In 1932, it was prevented by the High Command at home from rushing through Manchuria into the Soviet Union. From 1932 to 1937 its provocation of hundreds of Soviet Manchukuo "border incidents" led to nothing but abundant proof that the Soviet Union was getting better and better prepared against attacks which made the authorities in Tokyo even more adamant in their refusal to let the Kwantung Army go ahead.

With the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937, other Japanese armies snatched the laurels of aggression from the Kwantung Army. It continued quietly to use its great political influence in Tokyo to obtain a large share of Japanese industrial production for equipment of its own industrial war bases in Manchuria. It claimed an equally large share of armament production for mechanization and expansion of its land and air forces, but lost much of its reputation for supreme usefulness in the imperial cause, especially when corruption began to spread in its ranks in consequence of inactivity.

**Hotheads Restrained**

At the outbreak of the Soviet-German war in 1941, hotheads of the Kwantung Army again were held back by Tokyo and the Pacific war diverted public attention more than ever to other units of the Japanese Army and to the Navy.

The present crisis of acute restiveness is reported to be due to the growing improbability of war between Japan and the Soviet Union. Military authorities in Manchuria and Japan are becoming convinced, (1) that the opportunity of an attack has once more been missed, and (2) that Moscow will not increase and prolong the ordeal of the Soviet people beyond the task of defeating Germany, however tempting it might be to help its Allies by an attack on Japan after victory in Europe.

On these assumptions, the very premise on which the Kwantung Army was built up, expanded, and pampered would cease to exist. A considerable part of the 30 or 35 crack divisions in Manchuria, with their large air force, would no more be required where they are, and the Kwantung Army would, for the first time in its 40 years' history, be forced to turn away from its time-honored anti-Russian aims, to forget its dreams of glory, and try to stave off disaster for Japan by action in other fields.

**Concrete Demands**

The concrete demands for use of all its dispensable land and air forces are reported to be as follows:

1. A large part of the Kwantung Army is to be centered on Burma in order to secure Japanese defenses against Allied counterattacks on the broad western flank of Japan's continental position. The alternative of using those additional forces in Burma for an invasion of India seems to be excluded for the time being, since the entire scheme of the Kwantung Army apparently is based on the very plausible theory that Japan cannot afford any fresh adventures, but must concentrate all its efforts on securing what it already had conquered;

2. A fraction of the increased Burma garrison should be used, together with additional units in French Indo-China, for attacks on China's southwestern Province of Yunnan, with the purpose of isolating Chungking and the heart of Free China from India and thereby Allied supplies;

3. Reinforcements from the Kwantung Army should be sent to certain parts of Central China, mainly in the area near the city Hengyang in the Province of Hunan, with the aim of pushing Chinese armies back beyond the radius from which allied bombers might be able to reach Japan or Formosa.

The plan sounds easier of execution than it probably is, on account of the difficulties of communications involved. It seems, in fact, that a much larger part of Japan's reserves from home, as well as from Manchuria, probably would have been sent to different theaters long ago had it not been for the difficulties of communication, which make any further large-scale expansion of Japan's overseas forces extremely risky.

The Kwantung Army certainly is a formidable force on its own ground but its power is due mainly to the fact that its needs of shipping space for supplies are extremely small, while it is in Manchuria. The development of that rich country during 10 years of intensive preparations for war against the Soviet Union has given it a powerful supply base of its own, on which it can depend for most needs, from food and clothing to iron and steel, coal and oil, from munitions to guns and tanks. Even the goods still needed from Japan have only to be ferried from one rail head to another, across very short distances.

Away from Manchuria, however, any part of the Kwantung Army will be dependent upon shipborne supplies, and Japanese shipping shortage is so great now that Chinese experts are doubtful whether one half of the present Kwantung Army, in addition to the troops already overseas, could be maintained in distant areas.

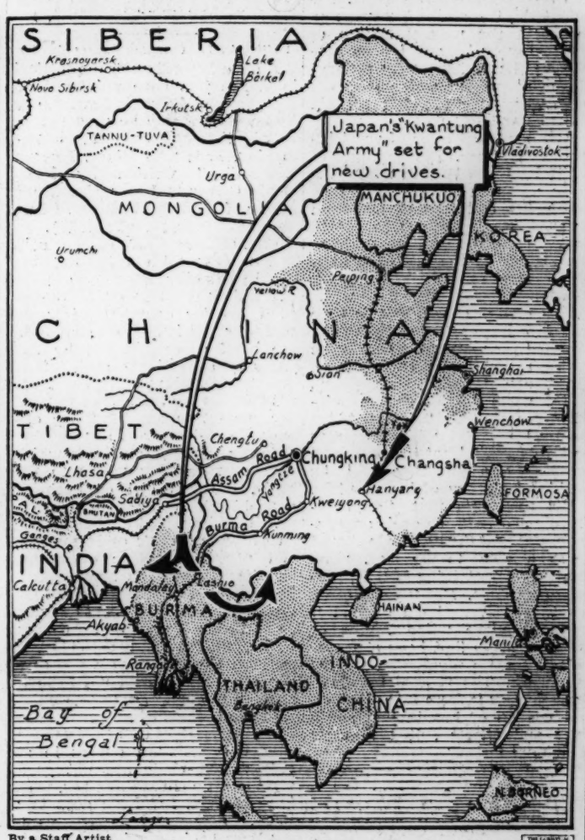
These reports about demand of the Kwantung Army for action once more are giving rise to speculation about the possibility of a Japanese all-out attack on China. So far, there does not seem to be any sign of concrete preparations toward that end, and recent Japanese activity along the too-short front line on the fringe of Yunnan Province, as elsewhere, has been on a small scale.

But those in Chungking who have for about six months predicted a great Japanese drive in China feel confirmed in their belief. Their argument now runs as follows: Japan realizes it cannot afford to attack either Russia or India and that a major campaign against Australia has become impossible. The deterioration of Germany's position makes it even more imperative for it to conserve its remaining strength and prepare the best possible basis for years of defensive, in the hope of wearing out the Allies. For this purpose Japan must try to liquidate China by means of a large offensive.

Associated Press

**Convoy . . . Chinese Style**

**Sampans on the Kuohu River became ships of war when the Chinese moved stores of petrol and explosives from the Chuhsien Airfield to a more southern point out of reach of a Japanese spearhead during the campaign in Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces.**




By a Staff Artist

**Kwantung Army Poised for New Action?**

**Crack troops in Manchuria, long trained and ready for a thrust into Russia, are about to be sent southward to fighting fronts in China and Burma, according to reports reaching Chungking.**

# Free China Plans Celebration of Extraterritorial 'Victory'

*By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 3—Free China is going to have its longest public holiday since the observation of the old-style Chinese New Year was abolished officially after the revolution of 1911.

On Feb. 5, when the new lunar year begins, and the two following days all Government offices, schools, and most factories and shops will remain closed, bringing the routine of wartime life to a temporary standstill. The three days are to be devoted to the celebration of a "modern China's greatest victory"—that is the abrogation of the "unequal treaties" of extraterritoriality. The actual purpose of the intended publicity campaign during those days is to acquaint the common people more closely with the historical implications of the unequal treaties, with the success of the Kuomintang Party in having achieved their abrogation after three decades of struggle, and in general with the importance of the current and future issues of China's international relations.

The tendency of intellectual and Government circles has been for some time to focus their main attention on the current problems of China's foreign policy:

1. The desire to see China play a more influential role in the interallied war and peace councils.

2. The dissatisfaction with the limited measure of assistance from the United States and Great Britain and with their present strategy against Japan.

3. Chinese misgiving at the failure of the two Allies to lay down concrete principles of the eventual peace settlement and for provisions for international postwar arrangements in general.

The Casablanca conference was a disappointment to Chungking because it failed to establish the four-power council on global strategy which has been demanded more and more categorically during the last few weeks. This demand should not be taken to mean that well-informed Chinese are irreconcilable to the idea that Germany's defeat may have to be given precedence over the defeat of Japan. Their discussion in Chungking shows that their specific interest does not blind them to the realities of the international situation and to the strategic necessities arising from it.

Well-informed Chinese are too well aware of Japan's favorable defensive position to believe in the practical possibility of knocking it out while a very great part of the Allied naval and air force remains engaged against Germany. Nor is it felt that Japan can improve its productive power to any appreciable extent by consolidating the conquered countries while it still has a long breathing spell.

**China Wants Equal Voice**

To the very day of its attack on Pearl Harbor, Japan had to import certain machine tools which always had been one of the main bottlenecks in its industrial expansion. It is true that Japan now has oil, rubber, tin, sugar, etcetera, in abundance, but all that would not enable it, during a few days of consolidation, to add to its industrial machinery anything that will count against the infinitely larger and greatly increasing capacity of the Allies.

Finally, well-informed Chinese realize that in a council on global strategy of the Big Four the majority most probably would decide to give the defeat of Germany precedence over the defeat of Japan.

The reasons why China demands a four-power council on world strategy are that it wants to be consulted on vital decisions, to be given an equal voice and to be enabled to stress the need for a full measure of simultaneous action against Japan while Germany remains the main object of attack.

Beyond that, some Chinese fear that a settled custom of deciding questions of global strategy within the Anglo-American camp may have the undesirable results of giving the United States and Great Britain a similar position with regard to the eventual arrangements for peace and for international postwar matters in general.

The Ta Kung Pao, which is mostly in close contact with prevalent opinion in Chungking, recently had a significant editorial in which it referred to an article in the American weekly, the Nation, which gave utterance to that very fear.

**Reason for Uneasiness**

Apart from this, the Nation was quoted as implying that the Allies' inadequate strategy for Asia, which puts too little emphasis on the defeat of Japan, not only is designed to give undue emphasis to the necessity of crushing Germany first but also to prevent an equally complete destruction of Japan when the time comes to deal with it. This alleged intention of the United States and Great Britain was said to be inspired by the fear that a strong Soviet Union and a strong China would be dangerous to the balance of power in the Far East.

In spite of the fact that the weekly has no official status and that it is in no sense a mouthpiece for official opinion in the United States, this article had a disquieting affect on wide circles in Chungking and contributed further to the urgency with which a four-power council on strategy is demanded.

The assurance of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that they are aiming at nothing less than the unconditional surrender of Japan as well as Germany was therefore especially welcome.

## Tojo Denies Industrial Grab

*By the Associated Press*

Premier General Hideki Tojo declared, in a speech recorded by radio monitors, that the Japanese Government had no intention of placing the nation's principal industries under state control. Instead, he said, the Government was convinced that reliance on the initiative of industrial leaders would produce the results necessary for "increasing the fighting strength of the nation."

Premier Tojo's speech, in the House of Peers, denied reports that Government operation of all war industries was in the offing. These reports had been current partly because of the Premier's own demands for increased power to control war production.

Premier Tojo also declared that "in spite of treacherous and secret Anglo-American attempts to disturb domestic unity in Japan" the country remained completely united and fully confident of final victory.

China Film from Paul Guillumette, Inc.

**Trainees for China's Girl Army Hold Tactics Forum**

**During the period of military training through which all China's girl students must now go, the girls have discussion classes in which they ask questions of their teachers and argue points of military tactics, salting down their information in notebooks to which they can refer when actually called into war duty.**

*News, Homemaking, Food*
*Tuesday, Friday*

# Today's Woman

*Fashions, Interior Decoration*
*Wednesday*

## Coiffures Simple, Adjustable So Say the Hair Stylists

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
*Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Hair up? Hair down?

It's something to consider. Your hair is the one moveable thing about your make-up that you can wear however it pleases you. And nothing so radically changes your whole appearance—gives you a lift, or hauls down your standard, as the way you arrange your hair. Besides, fashion history, as we are living it today, points to a large appreciation of the artful hairdresser whom we have taken very much for granted for many carefree years.

And his supplies? Hairpins—one package to a customer; bobby pins of steel—find a package if you can; permanent wave equipment and chemicals, both carefully handled and meticulously measured. Now the operators of beauty shops are confronted with further difficulties in having that seemingly limitless supply of fresh clean linen dwindle, because the laundries can get only a restricted supply of fuel.

However the hairdressers are keeping pace with the times, and remarkably practical hairstyles, that can be transformed into astonishingly lovely ones with a clever twist of the comb are being evolved.

Illustrating what can be done with an "action bob," one New York hair stylist, Christian Frederick Jungst, points out that, to begin with, any woman, regardless of her age, can handle a hairdo of this type. Cut for convenience and for the satisfaction of women with crowded schedules of defense work, this coiffure is based on real line and design. It may be arranged and kept in trim and entirely smart with minimum effort. "The trouble with most short haircuts is that they are not easily changeable," says Mr. Jungst. "They are not tapered expertly enough, and frequently lose the important lines of the hair-design. They soon take on the air of tousled mops.

"In this 'action bob,' the back is smoothly swirled, diagonally parted, and dressed 'up.' An interesting arrangement has been designed in the front. The sides sweep into a soft swirl, and there are light bangs on the forehead. In my opinion," this stylist observes, "ornate hair-dos have no place. I believe in keeping lines entirely simple and smart." There is no compromise with lines, they must be correct.

"Curly bangs," Mr. Jungst adds, "are much in vogue, and help emphasize the beauty of the eyes. They also soften too high a forehead, or cover up a bad hairline. Bangs should be light, to balance a delicate chin and not appear top-heavy."

In styling his "Before and After Five O'clock Hair-do," Mr. Paul, style director for Charles of the Ritz, takes the same factors into consideration. "The reason for this type of coiffure is that a woman can completely change the contour of the hairstyle with a mere flick of the comb, converting it to a formal or informal one for business or evening wear." This "comb-control," as he terms it, can be made possible because the hair has been feather-cut and a good foundation has been achieved by expert tapering, making it easy to change even the part. You can move the part from left to right, to the center, or cover it up altogether. This chameleon effect can be obtained very simply with this type of haircut.

For white hair, Mr. Paul declares that simplicity should be the keynote. Anything "fussy" or over-curled is inadvisable. Incidentally, this stylist likes women to retain the natural beauty of their graying hair and even emphasizes its whiteness by a "dry-cleaning" process which does not use soap and water, yet thoroughly cleanses and softens it.

Another hairdresser of great ingenuity is Guro. His handling of white hair was learned during his early years in Russia, where he had many odd jobs of one kind or another. Sometimes he helped backstage at the theater—again in the stables of the landed gentry, where he was required to help the grooms by keeping the white horses white. It was at this time he learned the secret of the use of charcoal for white hair (the horse variety) that had turned yellow. Being astute as well as gifted, Guro, when he became a hairdresser reasoned, "Why not try charcoal blended with saponifier on Grandma?" That it has proved completely satisfactory will be testified by many of his clientele.

His theory is that the hairdresser can improve one's appearance, also that the hair style should be subservient to the face. "The most important thing is the shaping of the hair. Not too short, not too thin—but well cut so that it stays in place without pins or combs. People that have a proper haircut have a foundation for future work. The general length of the hair now is from 3 to 6 inches, and women of imagination apply lines and effects suited to their individual tastes."

**The shaping of the hair is the important thing, according to Guro, Russian hairdresser, so it lends itself to a variety of styles. This illustration shows the short haircut swept high for evening.**

**A career woman's haircut, styled by Guro to form a frame for this type of face. The slight indication of bangs is new. No bobby pins or hairpins are necessary with this cut.**

Paul D'Ome

**(Above) White hair, beautifully kept, is an asset to any woman, giving softness to the contour of her face. What could be lovelier than that shown by this model? Styled by Mr. Paul of Charles of the Ritz. (Below) This is called the "action bob," an interesting hair arrangement with soft bangs on the forehead. Styled by C. F. Jungst.**

## Practical Ideas, Good Reading

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

An extraordinarily practical book has just been published on the subject of home decorating, one that we think can be used profitably by the veriest novice in homemaking. It is "All About Modern Decorating," written by Mary Davis Gillies, Interior Decorating Editor of McCalls Magazine. (Harper & Brothers, New York. $3).

Mrs. Gillies doesn't content herself merely with collecting the usual enchanting examples of good decoration; she also explains why good interior decorating is good and why bad is bad. Of course, in the brief space afforded by 200 pages of attractively leaded type interspersed with photographs, it is not possible for the author to treat her subject in anything like exhaustive fashion. But her opening chapters lay a groundwork which should prove very useful to the bride, business girl or bachelor furnishing his or her first home.

The advice which the book offers on evaluating one's daily pursuits and pleasures before decorating and furnishing one's home, seems eminently sensible and a point not always stressed by writers of books on interior decoration. "Chairs, tables, and decorating detail should conform to your comfort and convenience. You should not have to conform to them," says Mrs. Gillies.

In the process of laying foundations, Mrs. Gillies tells for instance, why too-exuberant curves in an over-stuffed chair are not good, what effect a curved line has, what straight-lined furniture does to a room, how and why slanting lines achieve a forceful effect, and other basic principles of the decorating art.

For one outstanding thing we praise the author—she keeps her estimates of cost down around the level of the person likely to have to do her own decorating, and refrains from the all-too-prevalent tendency of decoration writers to float in realms of fur upholstery, original Swedish modern pieces, slipper-satin hangings, and similar luxuries.

We could wish that we agreed with her more often on what constitutes a pleasing room or a successful color scheme. But that is, after all, a matter too dependent upon individual taste for us to be dogmatic about it—and besides, Mrs. Gillies gives her readers the raw materials of color and line with which to work.

Altogether we recommend the book, not only for its usefulness but for the fact also that it is highly entertaining reading for anyone.

**Laura B. Haddock**

## New Blouses Can Go Anywhere

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Blouses, gay as butterflies and sound as good sense, are Fashion's present darlings. Suits are the reason, of course. But it's the blouse that sets the tempo and keys your suit to different occasions.

Color and crispness, softness and sparkle—everything your fancy dictates is to be had, from the sweet old-fashioned shirtwaist with its lace, embroidery and pin tucks, to today's bold shag shirts, simply and frankly "borrowed" from the boys. But aren't they fun! Easily varied, many of them easily laundered, and most of them easy on your budget, blouses are far and away the season's sensation.

Let's look them over. A wide range in color, design and fabric was covered by those presented by Franklin Simon in its recent blouse showing before an interested Waldorf-Astoria luncheon crowd. It was next to impossible to decide which ones held the greatest promise for your purposes. One moment you might be taken with a tender little ruffled batiste blouse, buttoned down the front, whose fly and standing collar were outlined in inch-wide eyelet embroidery, as were the cuffs of the long sleeves. Next, your attention would rest upon a gay print creation splashed with spicy carnations, their saw-toothed petals outlined in sparkling sequins. This, of course, for some gala occasion, and to be accented by long gloves (cotton, if you please) the same lively color as the print. Worn with either a long black jersey skirt or a short suit skirt, it spells a gala time.

One group of blouses included sheers and crepes frothy with lace and ruffles. Under-the-chin interest—soft bows, black ties, or jabots—was stressed for wear with the new weskit suits. And if you have a fine pin tucked away in the top drawer—nothing sets it off to better advantage than one of these cascading jabots.

Another blouse, more of the home front variety, is of tailored white flannel with fine white pearl buttons, smart and practical for spring days. This may go to town with its square tails outside your skirt, or above slacks, and you have a neat little jacket. Tuck it in, and it becomes the conventional blouse. This too comes in a fine range of colors.

Clarepotter uses ruffles with infinite taste on many of her most interesting blouses. The one which received honorable mention by the Fashion Critics' Award was daintily frilled around the throat and down the front, while ruffles of the same bias width circled the softly draped sleeves just below the elbow, and vanished before they reached the tight wrist. This designer also knows the technique of using narrow Val lace ruffles to perfection, with a penchant for black on vivid hand-dyed colors.

A striking example of the ruffled blouse has also been presented in a group of original cottons made in Mexico, the designs of Mrs. Sherwood Anderson, who shows them exclusively at Lord & Taylor. Turning for her idea to the rhumba dancer's full blouse and the matador's uncompromising white shirt, Mrs. Anderson designed these with the American trade in mind, though they were fashioned under the blue skies of Taxco. One, made of fine white cotton almost as sheer as lawn, which ruffles perfectly with a hand-rolled edge, is devised with the popular drop-shoulder line. This is achieved with narrow ruffles, five brave rows of them, circling in a continuous line at the bottom edge of the yoke, and across the sleeves. This blouse opens in the front, just far enough to allow you to get into it, has long full sleeves caught by a narrow cuff, and a little boy flat, round collar.

Made of heavier cotton, the blouse developed from the idea of the matador's shirt, follows more the lines of a smock, and may be worn either outside or inside.

There is a touch of the Mexican fiesta in their colors. That much-in-demand fuchsia shade, a bit more retiring than its "shocking pink" relative, is startling enough beside a dash of chartreuse yellow, or a pale greenish blue. They are warm, bold, and brilliant. Wear one of primitive pink with a soft green gabardine suit, and see what the colors do for each other—and for you. Likely as not you'll be tempted to say "I'll take two!"

Sheers and organdies have brought back with them the frou-frou of lovely lace and embroidered camisoles, confections which provide plenty of frills beneath blouses of the old peek-a-boo variety. Remember? If you don't, you'll soon be reminded, for they are much in demand. Another thing—they are not hard to make.

But whether blouses are thick or thin, colorful or sober, fancy or plain, these useful, changeable waists will do much to enliven and give variety to the suit fashions of 1943.

**B. E. S. F.**

## Fix Spare Room For War Worker

By Bernice Stevens
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Do you have a spare room or two in your house not in use? If so, and if you live in any center of war activity (either industrial or military), you will be doing a real patriotic service by renting it for the duration. By doing so you can help provide a home for a young Army or Navy officer, a war bride and her sailor or soldier husband, a war bride alone, or a man or woman defense worker.

Whether it is a bare storeroom in the attic, or a guest room (now unused because people don't travel much any more), make it cheerful and homelike. Just a bed and four walls isn't quite enough if we are to offer real heartfelt hospitality to some one who probably left a very cozy home to go into war work. And by all means, get as far away from the hall bedroom version of your rented room as possible. There are enough of them in sentimental novels to last for generations.

A bed without the headboard or with merely a frame for the springs to rest upon, or a studio couch, will give it the appearance of a living room. A studio couch which has large bolster pillows at the back is comfortable and has an attractive daytime appearance. The conventional white or light colored bedspreads should be replaced by covers of gay cretonnes or chintzes or bright solid colors.

Whatever else the room is to contain depends, of course, on the amount of space in it, your budget, and what is available in the stores. To serve the average needs, the bedroom-living room should also have a desk, several occasional tables or stands, a comfortable chair, several attractive lamps, and, of course, adequate storage space. Low chests of drawers are more decorative than the old-fashioned high dressers.They are more practical, too, since the plain ones can be used in practically any room.

In planning a decorative scheme, you might flank the sides of the studio bed or couch with low bookcases, or if crowded for storage space, with low chests of drawers. This arrangement will give the room a longer appearance. A low occasional table in front of the couch with two chairs, one at either end of the occasional table, will help to make a nice conversational grouping. Or, the chairs may be easily moved to other parts of the room. A combination chest and cabinet is ideal for this type of room. If possible, get one with a pull-out drawer for a desk top, since this will increase its utility. Hang a mirror over the chest.

You might also add a sturdy card table which can be easily tucked away. This will serve as a work table for the young engineer who brings his blueprints home. Or, if your occupant is feminine, she may want to serve light refreshments some time to her new friends.

Whatever your color scheme, make it gay and cheerful. Paint or paper the walls in soft colors. Use large splashy prints or bold stripes in the drapes, and if you must use old easy chairs, disguise them with new slip covers. Add some nice pictures and a plant or two. If you do, your "room for rent" sign won't hang out very long.

Your investment will soon be repaid in the income from the room rent. After the war is over the rented room can easily become a guest room or a den for some member of the family.

## Keep Foundation in Repair

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Woman, spare that foundation garment! It was made on a sewing machine much like yours, no doubt by a woman, too. You may find in the discard the materials for doubling the lifetime of several of these figure helps.

If the rubber is worn and stretchy, secure a firm piece of lastex (sold by the yard at dry-goods' counters), rip out the old pieces carefully, and use them as patterns for new inserts, basting carefully before stitching. For the ripping, a sharp razor blade, carefully manipulated so as not to cut into side material, is useful. If stays are bent or breaking through at top or bottom, remove them, straighten and re-insert them, after you have stitched across the bottom of all seams a single fold of heavy cotton twill tape. Finish the tops of the seams with tight hand stitching.

The supporters may be replaced, or the same "hardware" on them used on a new length of elastic. Hooks may be sewed on, or new zippers set in. Even lace brassieres may be reinforced on the wrong side with cotton net. If you realize that fitting a garment, a process you have no doubt gone through in times past, consists of making a few simple gussets or intakes such as you have often made yourself in clothing, you will have the courage to attempt some of these simple repairs. And the results will be a satisfaction and a distinct saving.

## Daughter Takes Mother in Hand

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Up to 14, my daughter's lack of interest in clothes was appalling. After 14, her sudden interest was disturbing. She studied fashion magazines, window displays, color charts until, at 15, she felt she was somewhat of an authority on clothes.

Nothing I bought ever suited her, so we made an adjustment by allowing her to choose her own clothing. And she did very well in her selections. The difficulties of shopping combined with the opportunity for self-expression brought about an era of peace in the household. That is it did for awhile. Then she scrutinized my clothes and disapproved.

My dresses were too dark in color, my coats too loose, and the styles quite old-fashioned. She was right about it. I had been extra busy with family affairs, my shopping was hurried, and beside that, I felt I was just "mother" and didn't take time to examine my appearance very carefully. Actually, I had let down year by year during the last 10, much more than I had realized. So, again we made an adjustment.

When I go to buy a hat, my daughter accompanies me to pass on the becoming part of the selection. I reserve the right to pass on its comfort. We follow the same procedure in the choosing of dresses, shoes, and coats. You would be surprised at the change in our household. Or maybe you wouldn't. Anyway, I've regained a lot of my former self-confidence and my daughter is as pleased and happy as a mother cat with new kittens.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## Tray for Toys

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

When the children want something new to do, have an inexpensive tray on hand for them to use. A tray of light weight, easy to clean and about fifteen inches long and fairly wide would be most convenient for the children to handle. Of course it should be decorated with a bright color or an attractive design. On this tray they may arrange a village of clay houses, a tower of blocks, a forest of spool trees, an airplane factory, a farmyard of cardboard animals, or any group of figures made from simple materials to form a desired scene.

By using the tray for the foundation of these groups, the children may keep them together for several days or as long as they wish to play with them. In this way the collection may be carried from one room to another easily in case the children wish to be where mother is working or where company is visiting. Perhaps the tray may be on the table at first, but if mother needs the table for other things the tray may be quickly moved to a chair or desk without disturbing its contents.

If children are cutting out, sewing, modeling, or playing with letter games or puzzles, a tray will hold their equipment neatly and things will not get scattered or lost. If they are using paste, glue, ink, paints, water or dishes, a tray is much the safest place for these things.

A tray also adds to the fun of other activities, such as rolling marbles and balls; it makes a stage or platform for paper doll characters, and is a fine skating rink for miniature performers.




"I'm certainly glad that I wrote in for RAP-I-DOL Conditioning SHAMPOO

RAP-I-DOL Conditioning SHAMPOO

**Just Send the Coupon for this Regular 50c Package —and TRY it**

**ON APPROVAL!**

Yes—Most of the ladies are enthusiastic after making this TRIAL offered to readers of The Christian Science Monitor! For example Mrs. B. C. writes: "It is almost amazing to see the lustre and softness that has come back into my hair!"

And here is what Mrs. A. R. says: "I am delighted with the results. My hair has more sheen than with other shampoos. Also it is softer and easier to handle!"

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Rap-I-Dol Shampoo conditions your hair for waving—removes every trace of soap film—rinses entirely out of your hair, leaving it soft, natural and manageable! Mail the coupon for your bottle! —*send no money!*—pay nothing when you receive it—*use* Rap-I-Dol in your home—then you may send us 50c *after* you decide that Rap-I-Dol is definitely a beauty aid! Otherwise, your first bottle of Rap-I-Dol Shampoo will not cost you a penny!

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## Women's Republican Clubs Urge Postwar Planning Study

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Looking to the greater influence women will have in the 1944 elections, the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs is directing the attention of its members to the study and consideration of postwar planning during 1943.

The study program, as outlined by the Advisory Board, which met in executive session here recently, will include peace proposals, all plans for world reorganization, and the potential problems of the reconstruction period. The 3,600 study clubs in 39 states are being asked to establish special committees to conduct the study program.

In discussing the recommended study as one feature of its 1943-1944 program, Mrs. Ann Scott Wilson, of Huntington, West Virginia, Federation first vice-president, and chairman of the program committee, stated "No topic within the memory of present-day women voters calls for more intelligent handling than the formation of peace outlines and the solution of the critical postwar problems. Women must be equipped to contribute realistically to the molding of public opinion. They must weigh all recommendations, they must be prepared to lend an intelligent influence to the debates and negotiations incident to the drafting of a sound Allied peace program."

Pointing to the fact that the thoughtful judgment of American women must be felt at the peace table, Mrs. Wilson stated this study program is aimed at crystalizing their ideas as to the policies to be decided there.

**Outvoted the Men**

As evidence of this growing influence of American women in all elections, she cited the November voting records when in many areas women outvoted the men anywhere from 52% to 65%. "This is due not only to the fact that so many men are away from home serving in the armed forces, but because women are more interested in affairs of their nation. They have a grave responsibility in 1943 in keeping themselves posted on what is going on, so that they will be ready to vote properly in 1944."

The Federation is also asking for more public support of the policy of "Equal pay for women's work, or the identical rate for the job." While recognizing that some employers, labor unions, and governmental agencies have indorsed the equality-in-pay principle, the Advisory Board declared that there is still a wide gap in the general adoption of adequate wage standards for women. Summing up the Board's action, Mrs. Louis Leach, of St. Paul, Federation treasurer, said, "While the equal-pay-for-women policy has always been a meritorious one, it is even more pressing today. In addition to the great influx of women workers in all employment, there will be at least 6,000,000 women in war production this year. Their aptitude for war occupations already has made its mark in production totals, and there should be no questioning of the equalization of women's wages with men, for the comparable quality and quantity of work.

**Equal Wage Effort**

"Some progress has been made in this effort for equal wage rates, notably in recommendations of the War Labor Board, in union agreements, and in employers' action. There is, however, a wide gap between the declared principle and its general adoption. This policy is essential in the building of women's industrial stability and one which we wholeheartedly approve."

The meeting was not without its criticisms of the present administration. In a formal statement reflecting action taken by the National Democratic Committee here Jan. 18, the members of the Board denounced what they described as the excessive bureaucratic tendencies of the administration and the rapidly mounting number of employees on the Federal pay roll. The formal statement reads, "The New Deal Administration's penchant for bureaucratic methods has placed nearly three million civilians in the executive branch of the Federal Government. It is true many additional employees were needed for the handling of the war program, but certainly not in the proportion to the personnel additions which are being made in many governmental agencies."

## *Dairymen Present Program For Easing Butter Situation*

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—The National Dairy Union, asserting that the dairy industry's future was "seriously jeopardized" by the Government's wartime policy of holding down production and consumption of butter in the home market while stepping up the quantity of "imitations," has asked Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard to take "corrective action."

At a special meeting yesterday the dairymen, urging that the "home market be safeguarded," advanced four suggestions to the Food Administration for the relief of the wartime butter situation, including rationing of the product.

In a telegram to Secretary Wickard, as Food Administrator, Fred Walker of Carson City, Mich., Union President, said that "evidence is accumulating to show that the present Government program is being utilized to undermine butter competitively and as an excuse for an attack on laws protecting producers and consumers of dairy products from substitute frauds."

Mr. Walker explained that while the Government has ordered 30 per cent of the 1943 output of butter (approximately 510,000,000 pounds) set aside for use of the armed forces and for Lend-Lease, producers of butter substitutes were authorized to draw on "the shrinking supplies of edible oils for an additional 80 per cent, which increased the production potential approximately 250,000,000 pounds."

"The Government has given dairymen a big war job in producing to meet greatly expanded demands of Lend-Lease and of our armed forces," Mr. Walker told Secretary Wickard.

Spokesmen for the dairy group said that the current shortage of butter arose out of price controls, increased consumer purchasing power and "Washington-inspired shifts in the utilization of milk.

"With prices held in check by ceilings, consumers used their vastly increased purchasing power in the fall months to absorb the reserve supply which normally satisfies their winter needs," they said. "Nothing was done to conserve these reserves."

The spokesmen said that dairy farmers, in response to Government appeals, produced the largest volume of milk on record in 1942, but "despite this, Government-directed diversions of milk to other products reduced the amount available for use in the manufacture of butter and output dropped 5 per cent under that of 1941."

Suggestions advanced by the dairymen to the Food Administrator were:

1. With a large new Lend-Lease demand originating in Russia, butter be accorded equal priority with other dairy products in the war program.
2. That butter be added to the list of rationed foods at an early date and that it be rationed as a dairy product in its normal relationship with milk and other milk products.
3. That butter be accorded its proper place nutritionally as a food and not be linked with so-called substitutes or other products under a point rationing plan.
4. That administrative agencies be restrained from engaging in activities prejudicial to the long-time interests of butter, particularly with reference to the legal safeguards protecting consumers and producers of dairy products from fraudulent substitutions.

## *Their Five Sons Listed as Missing, Parents Ask Role to Help Navy*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The mother of five sons listed as missing when the cruiser Juneau was sunk in mid-November, said today she wanted to do everything she could to help win the war "so other boys will be able to come home."

Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan, of Waterloo, Iowa, and her husband have offered their services to the Navy with the expressed desire to assist war plants "to talk to the men and get them to work harder to turn out more ships and everything the Navy needs."

"The sooner people work harder the sooner other boys will be able to come home to their mothers," Mrs. Sullivan said today in an interview at Rear Admiral Clark Woodward's office.

The Navy said the Sullivans would tour war plants between here and New York before Mrs. Sullivan would be due in Portland, Ore., to launch the minesweeper Tawasa on Washington's Birthday.

Her decision to carry on as sponsor for the minesweeper, even after hearing that her sons were missing in action off the Solomons, caused President Roosevelt to write Mrs. Sullivan that "this evidence of unselfishness and courage serves as a real inspiration to me."

"The boys always used to write an dtell us, 'Well, mother, keep your chin up,' and we want to carry on for their sakes," Mrs. Sullivan explained.

"The boys"—George Thomas Sullivan, Gunner's mate, 2d class; Francis Henry, coxswain; Joseph Eugene, seaman, 2d class; Madison Abel, seaman 2d class, and Albert Leo, seaman, 2d class—enlisted Jan. 3, 1942, with the request that they be allowed to serve together.

## Canned Milk Plan In Ohio Succeeds

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 3 (AP)—A local rationing program designed to assure an adequate condensed milk supply for 25,000 Greater Cleveland babies was proclaimed a success today after little more than two weeks' trial.

Health Commissioner Harold J. Knapp said the program—the nation's first for home control of canned milk sales—had erased all complaints of shortages and was assured eight 14-ounce cans a week for young mothers who once shopped frequently and frenziedly to obtain sufficient milk for their infants. Evaporated milk, the Health Commissioner added, is considered essential for babies a year old or younger.

# 'Strength Up Middle' Gives Bruins Victory

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Manager Paul Thompson of the Chicago Black Hawks hit the nail squarely on the head yesterday afternoon when he was discussing the case of the 1942-43 Boston Bruins. "A lot of strength right up the middle," he said, just a few hours before he watched that same strength up the middle turn back his Hawks 5-3 at the Garden.

"You have Frankie Brimsek, Dit Clapper, and Johnny Crawford keeping 'em out and Bill Cowley putting 'em in," was his brief way of putting it, and as it turned out that was exactly the way it happened last night. The only exception was that Clapper did not play, confining his activities to running the team from the bench in the absence of Manager Art Ross.

How much Thompson thinks of this quartet of Bruins can be seen from his all-star selections, in which he put Brimsek, Clapper, and Cowley on his first all-star team, and Crawford on his second. Only other Boston player he named was Buzz Boll, who came through with four assists to jump into third place in the individual scoring race with 47 points.

**Three for Cowley**

Brimsek and Cowley really took top honors for the evening, Zero kicking out 40 shots—some of which seemed labeled—to 26 for his rival, Bert Gardiner, while Cowley scored three goals, assisted in a fourth, and was fourth man on the fifth Boston goal. This marked the second time this season, in fact, the second time in his career, that the clever center has turned in the hat trick, and his trio last night brought his season's total to 17. His efforts for the evening shot him up to 55 points for the winter and gave him a handy six-point lead over his closest pursuer, Lorne Carr of Toronto.

That Cowley should get three goals and Boll four assists was an oddity, for Bill is the leading playmaker of the league, while the Buzzer is the best sharp-shooter. "We had a pact," Buzz explained facetiously later. "I was to show Bill how to get assists, while he was going to show me how to score goals."

### Over the Blue Line

Busher Jackson's goal at 23s. put the Bruins out in front immediately . . . Brother Art got the B's fifth tally . . . Three of the local goals were scored when Hawks were shorthanded . . . Chicago has won only one road game out of 15 this season . . . Defenseman Aud Tuten came with the visitors . . . He plays in New York tomorrow night, reports to the Marine Base at Parris Island, N. C., Friday.

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Thompson's complete all-star teams were as follows: first team, Brimsek, goal; Clapper and Earl Siebert (Chicago) defense; and Doug Bentley (Chicago), Cowley, and Lorne Carr (Toronto) forwards; second team, Turk Broda (Toronto) goal; Jack Stewart (Detroit) and Crawford, defense; and Red Hamill (Chicago), Max Bentley (Chicago), and Boll, forwards . . . Thompson still likes Detroit for the championship, but interesting to note, he only put one Red Wing on his list . . . Paul said he expects Toronto to fade without Syl Apps.

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The Bruins's victory moved them out in front of the N. H. L. race by six points . . . Boston has now won three in a row, next face a week-end home-and-home series with Canadiens . . . The team, after a practice session at the Garden tomorrow, leaves Friday for Montreal, returns home Sunday for a game here Sunday night . . . Trainer Win Green entertained dressing room visitors for an hour yesterday afternoon with the story of how he missed the train at Welland . . . That's a story that will go down in history . . . Bep Guidolin's misconduct penalty in the last 10 minutes of last night's game calls for an automatic $25 fine.

### National Hockey League

| | W | L | T | Pts | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 20 | 12 | 6 | 46 | 146 | 129 |
| Detroit | 15 | 9 | 10 | 40 | 113 | 83 |
| Toronto | 16 | 12 | 5 | 37 | 152 | 105 |
| Chicago | 12 | 11 | 10 | 34 | 111 | 112 |
| Montreal | 11 | 15 | 8 | 30 | 114 | 136 |
| New York | 7 | 22 | 5 | 19 | 104 | 175 |

**Results Feb. 2**

**Boston 5, Chicago 3.**

## Hub Notes

### Short Enters 600

Hugh Short of Georgetown will make his debut as a trophy runner in the Hollis 600 on the Feb. 13 B. A. A. card at the Boston Garden. Winner of the I. C. 4-A. outdoor quarter-mile at Randalls Island, he will encounter the veteran Charlie Beetham, among others, in the Hollis special. Short appeared on the B. A. A. boards a year ago as the fellow who paced the Georgetown one-mile relay quartet to victory over Fordham and St. John's—a thrilling 3:21.3 race.

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Cornie Warmerdam, the pole vault star, is supposed to return to California immediately following the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden next Saturday night. But the B. A. A. is sending a man to New York over the week end for the express purpose of talking Warmerdam into staying in the East for the Feb. 13 meet here. Dick Morcom of New Hampshire and Leo Casey of Manhattan already have entered the B. A. A. vault.

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The purchase of the veteran Al Simmons by the Red Sox failed to excite local baseball fans, as it was apparent to everyone that the outfielder was about finished as an active player while still with the Braves a couple of years ago. However, in these times a big league club cannot afford to pass up a single opportunity to strengthen its riddled roster; and it may be that Simmons and his hefty bat will step to the plate and give the Sox a lift on a few occasions.

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Faced with the prospects of having to use a borrowed goalie and minus a third line, the Boston Olympics appeared to be heading for trouble in their game in Philadelphia tonight. With Craig McClelland having gone home to Canada, Coach Hago Harrington plans to use either Muzz Murray, Coast Guard spare, or a recruit from the New York Met League. By Friday, however, Hago hopes to have a net-minder of his own. Altogether only 10 players left Boston in the Olympic group this morning.

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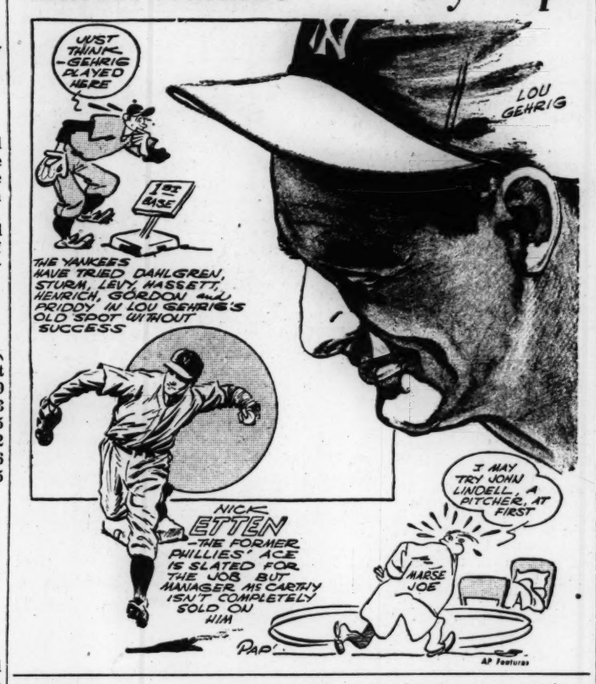
**Briefs . . .** Eddie Waitkus of Cambridge, who figured to be the regular first baseman of the Chicago Cubs this year, has been inducted into the Army. Playing with Los Angeles in 1942 he led the Pacific Coast League with a .340 average . . . Providence College dropped a cage decision to Manhattan last night, 65-47 . . . Northeastern and Harvard keep a hockey date on Garden ice tomorrow night. This evening, the Huskie basketball team plays the Coast Guard in the Marblehead High School gym . . . B. U. beat Tufts at hockey last night, 7-5.

## Latest Yankee By Pap'


JUST THINK—GEHRIG PLAYED HERE
1ST BASE
LOU GEHRIG
THE YANKEES HAVE TRIED DAHLGREN, STURM, LEVY, HASSETT, HEINRICH, GORDON AND FRIDDY IN LOU GEHRIG'S OLD SPOT WITHOUT SUCCESS
NICK ETTEN—THE FORMER PHILLIES' ACE IS SLATED FOR THE JOB BUT MANAGER MCCARTHY ISN'T COMPLETELY SOLD ON HIM
I MAY TRY JOHNNY LINDELL, A PITCHER, AT FIRST
HARSE JOE
PAP!
AP Features

## In the Dugout

*with Rumill*

### Gomez vs. Stengel

Lefty Gomez is now with the Braves, a significant chapter in the life of a baseball writer, as it means that the former Yankee southpaw ace and Casey Stengel will soon be camping in the same dugout. Stengel vs. Gomez—a humorist of the old school meets a master of the more modern art. Stengel, long-winded and serious-faced, with his unlimited supply of laugh-provoking yarns; Gomez, quick-witted and sharp, a constant inventor of new "gags," who laughs as hard at his own humor as the next fellow.

It used to be that Boston newspapermen—or some of them—would rather travel with the Red Sox than the Braves, chiefly because Joe Cronin's outfit had more color and was potentially more powerful. But the Gomez-Stengel duel will change that. The boys will fall over wastebaskets and typewriters in their haste to get at the Braves this spring.

**New York Crowd**

Gomez, the champion of the American League, has the solid backing of the New York crowd, who shout that they will match their boy against Stengel or anybody. After all, wasn't it Gomez the man and not Gomez the pitcher that the Yankees paid a fat salary to last season? Further, Ed Barrow admitted the other day that in normal times, with the Yankee roster jammed with high-class talent, he would not let the silver-tongued Gomez drift away from the Stadium. The fellow must be good. He must be terrific!

But as an admirer of the Stengel humor from away back, here is one typewriter pounder who has to be shown that Gomez is a better man with the "gag" than Casey. It may be that Lefty, the more alert and aggressive type, will get the jump on the Will Rogers of the National League. Long after the one-time Yankee has dropped, exhausted, to the floor of the dugout, however, Stengel will still be going strong. Casey's "staying" power will be the decisive factor. Few men have ever out-maratoned "Old Case" on the well-known soap box.

One of Joe McCarthy's favorite stories involving Gomez started with Lefty on the mound and a man on first base. When the batter hit one right back to the box, Gomez, instead of throwing the ball to Crosetti, who was covering the bag, tossed it to Lazzeri, who was standing motionless fully 10 feet to the right. After the inning was over, Lazzeri, naturally, wanted to know why Gomez had picked on him.

"Well," Lefty answered, "I was just reading in the paper the other day about what a smart fellow you were and I was curious to see what you would do in a situation like that."

There was the time Wrong Way Corrigan landed in Ireland, then announced that it all was a mistake—that he thought he was flying to California.

"If he was on the level about that," cracked Gomez, "it's a good thing he didn't decide to come down when he thought he was over Kansas City."

One day the fellow who does the announcing at Yankee Stadium came into the dugout after the lineup. He had a card with the following notes: "Double-header Sunday. Gomez pitching. In the exchange box office." Reference to the box office had to do with the sale of advance tickets. But when Lefty saw the card he said:

"Gomez pitching in the exchange box office. It might be an improvement, at that. I can't get anybody out on the field."

The boys like to tell this one on Stengel:

Once while in the minors he was playing in a park which had a large manhole in left field, as part of the drainage system. During the game an argument at home plate delayed action for several minutes. When everybody was ready to resume play, the pitcher turned around and let out a roar that could be heard for 10 blocks. Stengel was playing left field from the waist up—in the manhole.

## Roundup of Sports Field

*Compiled From Associated Press Dispatches*

Big league baseball and other professional sports, already facing stringent travel and other restrictions, escaped what might have been a final blow when they were omitted from the list of activities considered non-essential for draft purposes . . . The Chicago Cubs announced that they will return to the standard type of uniform in 1943, which should come as good news to the boys who will have to wear them. The former "air-conditioned" suits were never popular with the athletes.

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It is rumored that Commissioner K. M. Landis, when he comes to New York over the week end for the annual New York chapter, baseball writers' dinner, will clear up the Philadelphia Phil situation . . . Cornie Warmerdam, the pole vaulter, says he could clear the bar at 16 feet without any trouble if he were 6ft. 3in. in height and could do the 100-yard dash in 10 seconds flat. At the moment he is 6 feet and does the 100 in 10.5.

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Lieut. George Earnshaw, the former A's pitcher now stationed at Jacksonville with the Navy, predicts that the majors will return to the South for training at the earliest opportunity, because "the North is no place to train." . . . Dutch Becker, Chicago Cub rookie, points out that playing soccer is the best off-season conditioner a ball player could find. He gets his chance to play first base for the Bruins this spring . . . The Dodgers had best start looking for a new manager, if they haven't already. Leo Durocher declares that he sees no reason why he should not pass his draft board examinations for induction into the Army.

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Young Dick Rondeau of Providence, R. I., captain and star center of the undefeated Dartmouth varsity, has assumed the duties of hockey coach at Hanover. He succeeds Eddie Jeremiah, who reports for active duty with the Navy this week . . . Arnold College's cagers played the last half of their game with La Salle last night minus shoes, but lost anyhow, 83-48 . . . The Marshall High School cage team has won 72 straight games.

## Briefs From Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Steve Mesner, the new Dodger infielder, played through the long Pacific Coast League season for Sacramento last year without missing an inning . . . But in the last game of the Sacs' playoff against Seattle Steve became peeved when he was called out on strikes in the ninth inning . . . He slammed his bat against the stand and was bounced from the game, so Manager Pepper Martin had to spoil a perfect record by putting a sub on third base for the last half of the ninth.

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Oklahoma City Times: "New baseballs have heart of golf ball and hide of horse." . . . The M. P. detachment at Fort Sheridan, Ill., isn't concerned about prisoners who might escape from Private Alexander Grassi. The first time he ever ran a race, Private Grassi beat two Olympic runners in a track meet at Altoona, Pa., in 1925 . . . Former baseball stars at the Norfolk Naval Training Station have organized a cage team known as the "Ragamuffins." Members include Phil Rizzuto, Vinnie Smith and Freddie Hutchinson. Filling the other spots are Hank Feimester, former North Carolina U. and Bi-state League player, and Carl Ray from Wake Forest . . . If you think the Coast Guard is a soft spot, the Curtis Bay (Md.) Cutters, setting a fast pace in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, have scheduled a double-header in New York next Sunday, playing afternoon and evening games. One of the Coast Guard hockeyists is Charlie Plitt, who won 17 games as a pitcher for Elmira, N. Y., last season.

# 'This Rock' in Debut—'Arabian Nights'

## Billie Burke In Comedy At The Plymouth

By Edwin F. Melvin

After a decade of absence in the movies, Billie Burke came back to the stage last evening at the Plymouth as the star of Walter Livingston Faust's new comedy, "This Rock." Neither the play nor her role afford so much opportunity as her admirers might have wished. But she does have some amusing moments as the mistress of an impressive mansion on the River Tyne in England, who first feels the impact of the war when a score of youngsters from the East End of London are billeted on her.

Before the play is over the lady has been reduced to cooking the family meals. But even in a shiny face, garbed in an apron, and peeling potatoes, Miss Burke is attractive. And in the handsome gowns which she displays earlier in the evening, she is a genuine decoration. Her well-wishers, who filled the theater, were not satisfied at the end of the play until they had called her before the curtain for a little speech.

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But Miss Burke represents only one of the Stanley household in which most of the action takes place. What the playwright is trying to do is to indicate the leveling of social barriers in England under influence of the war. So he sets in contrast against a wealthy shipbuilding family the youngsters evacuated from London and the older brother of one of the children, a sergeant in the R. A. F. The play is constructed along familiar lines, with antagonism between the young soldier and the daughter of wealth gradually developing into romance. There is a bombing raid in which two of the youngsters are killed and the brightest of them is injured. In the same attack, the daughter of the Stanleys loses her sight and throughout the second act she is to be seen with her eyes bandaged. But she recovers for a happy romantic ending to the play.

Mr. Faust as a playwright tends to be verbose and to set his characters expounding ideas instead of developing as people. He has devised some comic situations based on housing complications and changes brought about by the war. But they are more embroideries on the play than an integral part of its pattern.

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Eddie Dowling, who is both producer and director, seems to have made the most of the material. He has managed well with the youngsters, who swarm on and off the stage. Master Alastair Kyle, who is the most conspicuous of the juveniles, gives an admirable performance. Nicholas Joy, heading the list of featured players, makes his customary urbane appearance as the head of the Stanley family.

Zachary Scott is not entirely persuasive as the R. A. F. sergeant in his earlier Cockney phase but he seems completely in the role as the young man's fortunes improve. Jane Sterling is attractive as the daughter of the Stanleys, but she is handicapped by an artificial part. Some of the character bits are done in entertaining fashion—the dictatorial Cuthie, for instance, as played by Ethel Morrison, or the gerdener acted by Malcolm Dunn. The conventional part of the rich young neighbor, who is disappointed in his romantic aspirations, is done in straightforward style by Everett Ripley.

**Bernard Miles as Chief Petty Officer Hardy**
**In Noel Coward's film, "In Which We Serve," continuing at the State and Orpheum.**

## Technicolor Production At Keith's

"Arabian Nights," Walter Wanger's gay and gaudy film at the Keith Memorial, gets along nicely with only a bow to the original characters and no thanks at all to Zotenberg, Noldeke, or Burton. Vizier Wanger has commanded his own story teller, Michael Hogan, to create a tale and screen play in which the familiar names—Haroun Al-Raschid, Scheherazade, Sindbad, Aladdin—would go through more or less familiar routines.

What distinguishes "Arabian Nights" from some other Technicolor films on this order is its air of jaunty mockery. Whether Mr. Hogan is responsible for this or whether credit goes to True Boardman, who wrote "additional dialogue," is not made clear. The film has delightful small burlesque touches on the traditional stories. Sindbad, admirably played by Shemp Howard, is constantly heard to remark, "That calls to mind a voyage I once took . . ."

Aladdin (John Qualen) is a wistful character who, having lost his own lamp, hopefully rubs every lamp he encounters and contents himself meanwhile with sagas of past achievements.

Though the buffoonery is important to this "Arabian Nights," it is beside the main point of the story about how Haroun (Jon Hall) Caliph of Bagdad, was ousted from his throne by his half-brother, Kamar-al-Shaman (Lief Erikson), and sold into slavery; how he escaped, was recaptured, and escaped again—together with Scheherazade (Maria Montez), with whom he was ultimately united after having won back his throne. Haroun's aide in all this was the mischievous circus tumbler, Ali-Ben-Ali (Sabu), who with his pals, befriended Haroun and brought everything out right.

"Arabian Nights" spares nothing in the way of pretty girls luxuriating amid palaces and pleasure domes. Under John Rawlins' direction, the acting is properly bravura. The players include, besides those heretofore mentioned, Billy Gilbert, Edgar Barrier, Turhan Bey, and Thomas Gomez. "Arabian Nights" is the sort of film that sends one out of the theater whistling Rimsky-Korsakoff. Or perhaps that is accounted for by the reminiscent score. It is regrettable that Mr. Wanger should have allowed scenes in which there is apparent cruelty to horses.

## Pictures in Prospect

New films are announced for this week at the Paramount and Fenway. Beginning Thursday, the principal feature will be "Lucky Jordan," a melodrama starring Alan Ladd in the role of a gangster inducted into the Army. Helen Walker, Mabel Paige, and Sheldon Leonard are among those in the cast.

The companion feature will be "Army Surgeon," a film of the Army Medical Corps. James Ellison, James Wyatt, and Kent Taylor are the principal players.

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### *Continuing Films*

"Star Spangled Rhythm," the star-studded film at the Metropolitan, in which Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Franchot Tone, and Victor Moore are only a few of the celebrities to be seen, will continue for a second week. So, too, will "Truck Busters," with Richard Travis and Virginia Christine in the principal roles.

"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward's film about the war as it affects H.M.S. Torrin, her crew, and the members of their families, is announced for a second week at the State and Orpheum, starting Thursday.

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### *At the Uptown*

Starting Friday, the feature films at the Uptown willl be "Springtime in the Rockies," Technicolor musical, starring Betty Grable, John Payne, Carmen Miranda, and Harry James and his band; and "Nightmare," with Diana Barrymore and Brian Donlevy.

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### *At the Exeter*

Beginning Thursday the films at the Exeter will be "Stand By for Action," starring Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, and Brian Donlevy; and "That Other Woman," with Virginia Gilmore and James Ellison.

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### *At Keith Boston*

Beginning Thursday, the feature film at the Keith Boston will be "Behind the Eight Ball" with the Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce, Johnny Downs, and Sonny Durham and his orchestra. On the stage will be Sally Rand, Henry Busse and his orchestra, June Collyer and Stuart Erwin, Dolly Dawn and Belett, and the English Brothers.

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### *Last Chance at GWTW*

What seems likely to be the last local showing of "Gone With the Wind" begins tomorrow at the Fine Arts. The engagement is for one week only. The distributors of the picture, MGM, have announced that it will be withdrawn next month. The film will be shown at the Fine Arts in its entirety—nearly four hours. Showings will be continuous, from 1 o'clock daily. It is said that more than 51,000,000 persons have seen the picture, which stars Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable.

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"Paratroops," a new OWI film showing the American parachutist as he is being trained to battle in any part of the world was released nationally by the Office of War Information Film Unit on Jan. 21.

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Humphrey Bogart and Brian Donlevy, originally assigned to the starring roles in "My Client Curley," and "Sahara," respectively, at Columbia Studios, have agreed to exchange roles, so that each will star in the film originally assigned to the other.

### *Programs Changed*

Strauss' "Also Sprach Zarathustra" has been substituted for Schönberg's "Pelleas and Melisande" on the program of the Boston Symphony concerts of Friday and Saturday, Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. The other items are Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony and Debussy's "La Mer."

The program for the Cambridge concert tomorrow evening contains now the Mendelssohn symphony, Ravel's Second "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite, and the Sixth Symphony of Shostakovitch.

### *'This Rock'*

New comedy by Walter Livingston Faust, presented by Eddie Dowling at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, beginning Tuesday evening, Feb. 2. Staged by Mr. Dowling, with settings by Watson Barratt. The cast includes the following:

Children.....Suzzanne Johnston, Lois
Children.....Volkman, Patsy Flicker
Children.....Buddy Millard, Dickie
Children.....Millard, Richard Leone
Dannie.....Harlan Stone
Mary.....Joyce Van Patten
Joannie.....Joan Sheppard
Douglas MacMasters....Zachary Scott
Johnny MacMasters....Alastair Kyle
Patton.....Roland Hogue
Margaret Stanley.....Jane Sterling
Cecil Stanley.....Billie Burke
Malcolm Stanley.....Nicholas Joy
Robert Duncan.....Everett Ripley
Maid.....Lucia Victor
Cuthie.....Ethel Morrison
Angus.....Malcolm Dunn
Sergeant Higgins.....Gene Lyons
Mr. Harley.....John Farrel
Mrs. Proudie.....Mabel Taylor
Mr. Proudie.....Victor Beecroft
Little Daisy.....Lorna Lynn
Little 'Arry.....Gerald Matthews

### *'Fighting Freighters'*

"Fighting Freighters," a screen tribute to merchant seamen is the current issue of "The World in Action" series of two-reel war films produced by the National Film Board of Canada and distributed by United Artists in the United States, South America, England, Australia, and New Zealand. Edited by Stuart Legg from newsreels filmed aboard freighters in the torpedo zones, the picture gives a first-hand account of the battle between merchant seamen and U-boats.


## AMUSEMENTS

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Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor
SYMPHONY HALL SAT. AFT., FEB. 6, at 2:30
BURTON HOLMES OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES
Their Country, People and Achievements — Color and Motion
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STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE
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"STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM"
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EDDIE DOWLING presents
BILLIE BURKE in "THIS ROCK"
A New Comedy by WALTER LIVINGSTON FAUST
Evs.: 55c to $2.75; Pop. Mats. Thurs.: 55c to $1.65; Sat. 55c to $2.20

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott L (1.60a) | 1 | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56¼ | + ¼ |
| Addressograph (1) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ⅜ |
| Acme Steel (3) | 3 | 45¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | —1 |
| Adams Exp (.45e) | 18 | ⅞ | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| Air Reduction (1a) | 9 | 40½ | 39¾ | 40 | — ⅞ |
| Alaska Juneau | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Alleghany Corp | 67 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | |
| Alleghany pf xw | 8 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7½ | — ¼ |
| Alleg pf $30 ww | 12 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| Alleghany pr pf | 3 | 17½ | 16¾ | 17⅛ | — ⅞ |
| Alleghny Lud (2e) | 13 | 21⅞ | 20½ | 20¾ | — ⅛ |
| Allied Ch&Dye(6a) | 6 | 152½ | 151¾ | 151¾ | —1¼ |
| Allen Indust (¾e) | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| Allied Mills (1e) | 4 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | |
| Allied St .15g | 2 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| Allied St pf (5) | 4 | 75½ | 75¼ | 75¼ | + ⅛ |
| Allis Ch Mfg (1) | 40 | 29½ | 29 | 29¼ | + ⅛ |
| Alpha P C (1¼g) | | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| Amerada Pet (2) | 1 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | |
| Am Ag Ch (1.20a) | 1 | 43⅛ | 43 | 43⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Airline (1½e) | 8 | 53⅛ | 52¾ | 53¼ | — ¼ |
| Am Bank N (.10g) | 4 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Am Bk N pf (3) † | 1 | 47½ | 47¼ | 47½ | + ⅜ |
| Am Bosch (1¼e) | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| Am Br Sh (1.70e) | 7 | 3 | 2½ | 3 | + ⅜ |
| Am Br Sh pf 5¼ † | 30 | 283¼ | 283¼ | 128¾ | —1¼ |
| Am Cable & Rad | 1 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| Am Can (3) | 2 | 80 | 79½ | 80 | + ¼ |
| Am Car & Fdy | 13 | 28¾ | 28 | 28¾ | |
| Am C & F pf (7) | 1 | 70 | 69 | 70 | + ½ |
| Am Ch & C (2) | 3 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| Am Chicle (4a) | | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| Am Cub Sug 2½e | 2 | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16⅞ | |
| Am Distillery | 5 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| Am Cr S 6%pf 6† | 3 | 59½ | 99½ | 99½ | +1 |
| Am Encaustic Til | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| Am Export (2) | 1 | 57¾ | 57½ | 57¾ | + ¼ |
| Am & For Pow | 41 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | — ¼ |
| Am&FP 7pf 2.10e | 2 | 50 | 49 | 49 | —2 |
| Am & F P 2 pf | 3 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅜ |
| Am Hide & Leath | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Am-Hawaii SS (3) | 4 | 33¾ | 33⅛ | 33¾ | + ⅛ |
| Am International | 17 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ | |
| Am Invest (.70e) | | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| Am Locomotive | 9 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | — ¼ |
| Am M & Fdy (.80) | 6 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | |
| Am M & Met(1¾e) | 4 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Am Pow & Lt | 35 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | |
| Am P&L $6 pf | 9 | 24¾ | 23¾ | 24 | — ½ |
| Am P&L $5 pf | 15 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | — ⅜ |
| Am R & S (.15g) | 20 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| Am R&S pf (7) † | 10 | 154 | 154 | 154 | —1 |
| Am Roll M .20g | 26 | 113⅛ | 111⅝ | 113⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am R M pf 4½ † | 360 | 57⅞ | 56¾ | 59½ | |
| Am Safety R (3¼e) | 3 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ¼ |
| Am Seat (1e) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am Ship B (3e) | †110 | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | — ⅛ |
| Am Smelt (2) | 14 | 39¾ | 39 | 39½ | — ¼ |
| Am Smelt pf (7) † | 40 | 146 | 145½ | 146 | +1 |
| Am Snuff (.60g) | 1 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | — ¼ |
| Am Stl Fdrs (1.2g) | 24 | 21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Stores 1½g | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Am Sugar 1.2g | 3 | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| Am Tel & Tel (9) | 23 | 132 | 130⅞ | 132 | +1 |
| Am Tobacco 3a | 2 | 51½ | 51⅛ | 51½ | — ¼ |
| Am Tobacco B 3a | 10 | 52¼ | 51⅝ | 52 | — ⅜ |
| Am Tob pf (6) | †170 | 140½ | 140 | 140 | — ½ |
| Am Type Fdrs | 8 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | — ¼ |
| Am Viscose 1½g | 21 | 34⅜ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Am Water Works | 37 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | |
| Am Woolen | 2 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Am Wool pf (8e) | 4 | 61¾ | 61¼ | 61¼ | —1¼ |
| Am Zinc L & S | 23 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Anaconda C (2½e) | 50 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26½ | — ¼ |
| Anac W C 1½e † | 10 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | — ¼ |
| A P W Paper | 4 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Armour Ill | 32 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| Armour Ill pr pf | 2 | 52½ | 52 | 52 | — ½ |
| Armstrong C (1¼g) | 4 | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3¼ | —1⅛ |
| Artloom (3½e) | 1 | | 5 | 5 | |
| Associated DG 1½g | 7 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Atch T&SF 1½g | 25 | 47¾ | 47⅛ | 47⅜ | — ½ |
| Atch T&SF pf (5) | 2 | 70⅞ | 70⅞ | 70⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Atl Coast Line 2e | 5 | 28⅛ | 27⅞ | 28 | — ⅜ |
| Atlantic Refin .15g | 12 | 21¼ | 20½ | 21¼ | — ½ |
| Atlas Corp (3½e) | 2 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| Atlas Corp pf (3) | 1 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | |
| Atlas Pw pf (5) † | 20 | 115 | 115 | 115 | +1¼ |
| Aviation Cp (¼e) | 71 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | |
| Balo Loco cl (1e) | 15 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 12¼ | — ¼ |
| Balt & Ohio | 36 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 10 | 7 | 6¾ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Bangor & Ar | 17 | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | + ¼ |
| Bang&A pf 2½e † | 50 | 42¾ | 42½ | 42¾ | + ¼ |
| Barber Asphalt | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| Barker pf 2¾ † | 80 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Barnsdall Oil(.60) | 14 | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13¾ | |
| Bath Ir Wks (2e) | 6 | 44⅛ | 44½ | 44⅝ | — ¼ |
| Batrice Cream(1a) | 2 | 65 | 64½ | 64½ | — ½ |
| Bell Aire (2e) | 7 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Bendix Aviat 3¾e | 16 | 26¼ | 25¾ | 26 | — ¼ |
| Benef Ind L 1½e | 5 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| Beld-Hem (.80) | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Best & Co (1.60a) | 3 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| Best Foods (.60) | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| Beth Steel (1½g) | 36 | 59¾ | 58⅞ | 59¾ | |
| Beth Steel pf (7) | 6 | 144 | 143¾ | 143⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Black & Deck 1.60 | 3 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ¼ |
| Bl dw-Knox (.55e) | 3 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| Bliss & Lau 1.2e | 3 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ | — ¼ |
| Blumenth pf 14e † | 10 | 85 | 85 | 85 | +5 |
| Boeing Airp (1e) | 12 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16¼ | — ¼ |
| Bon Ami B&Brass 3e | 1 | 44¼ | 44½ | 44½ | |
| Bon Ami B 2½ † | 10 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | — ¾ |
| Bond Stores(1.60) | 1 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ⅜ |
| Borden Co (.30g) | 6 | 24 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ½ |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 7 | 29½ | 29¼ | 29⅜ | — ¼ |
| Boston & Maine | 5 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | — ¼ |
| Bridgeport Brass 1 | 4 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Briggs Mfg (2) | 6 | 23¼ | 22¾ | 23 | — ⅜ |
| Briggs & Strat (3) | 1 | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Bristol-My 1.90e | 1 | 39 | 38¾ | 39 | + ⅞ |
| Bklyn & Qu Trans | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| Bklyn-Man Tr | 9 | 11⅛ | 1 | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Bklyn Un Gas(1½e) | 2 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Brunsw-Balke ¼g | 5 | 14⅜ | 14 | 14 | — ⅜ |
| Burroughs Adding | 8 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Bus Manufactur | 17 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| Butler Bros | 20 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Butler Bros pf | 1 | 77 | 77 | 77 | —1 |
| Byers A M | 5 | 6⅜ | 8 | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Byron Jack (¼g) | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | + ⅜ |
| Bucyrus-Erie | 8 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| Bullard Co (2g) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | — ½ |
| Bullock's Inc (2a) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| Bulova Watch (2) | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| Burlington Mills .35g | 1 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| Burl Nl 2½pf 2½ | 3 | 55½ | 55¼ | 55¼ | — ¼ |
| Burr Add M (.60) | 14 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Bush Terminal | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ¼ |
| Bush TB pf2¼e † | 10 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | — ¼ |
| Butler Bros (.60e) | 20 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| Butler Bros pf 1½ | 3 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ½ |
| Butte C&Z (¾ae) | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| Byers A M Co | 3 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | — ¼ |
| Byron Jack (¼g) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| Calif Pack (1½) | 3 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ½ |
| Callahan Z-Lead | 24 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| Calumet&Hec (1) | 24 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| Campbell Wy 1¼e | 2 | 1.½ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Can Dr G A (.60) | 12 | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Can Pacific | 10 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ¼ |
| Cannon Mills (2) | 1 | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Carc C&O (5) † | 50 | 90 | 90 | 90 | — ¼ |
| Carpenter Stl 2½e | 1 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | — ¼ |
| Carriers&Gen .20a | 2 | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3¾ | + ¼ |
| Case (J I) Co (7e) | 3 | 87 | 86 | 86 | —2 |
| Case (JI) pf 7 † | 150 | 132½ | 132½ | 132½ | |
| Caterpil Tract (2) | 10 | 44 | 43½ | 44 | — ½ |
| Celanese Corp (2) | 10 | 8¾ | 8½ | 28¾ | — ½ |
| Celanese 5 pf 5 † | 220 | 56¾ | 56 | 56¾ | +1¼ |
| Celanese 7 pf 7 † | 60 | 96½ | 96¼ | 96½ | + ¼ |
| Celanese pr pf 7 † | 30 | 142 | 142 | 142 | +1 |
| Celotex Corp (½g) | 8 | 9⅞ | 9⅜ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cent Aguirre 1½ | 21 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 | — ¼ |
| Cent Foundry .10g | 10 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| Cent RR NJ | 2 | 11½ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ¼ |
| Cent Viol Sug2½e | 1 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | — ¼ |
| Century Rib Mfg | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Century Rib pf 7 † | 20 | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| Cerro de Pas (4) | 10 | 47⅛ | 46⅝ | 47⅛ | |
| Certain-teed Prod | 8 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cert-teed 6%pf †18 | | 57¾ | 57½ | 57½ | — ¾ |
| Ches & Ohio (3a) | 18 | 36⅞ | 36⅝ | 36⅞ | |
| Ches & O pf (4) | | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | + ½ |
| Chi & E Ill | 5 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | — ¼ |
| Chi & E Ill A .59g | 19 | 5⅜ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅝ |
| Chi Great West | 8 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅜ |
| Chi Grt W pf 1¾e | 13 | 12¾ | 12⅜ | 12½ | — ⅜ |
| Chi Mail Order ½e | 2 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| Chi Pneu Tool (2) | 6 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ | |
| Chi Rk Is & Pac | 4 | ½ | ⅜ | ½ | + ⅛ |
| Chi R I 6% pf | 22 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | |
| Chi R I 7% pf | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| Chickasha Cot O 1 | 7 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | |
| Chrysler Cp (3½e) | 15 | 71⅝ | 70¼ | 70¾ | — ⅞ |
| City Ice&F (1.20) | 3 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| Clev CC&SLot 5 † | 10 | 67 | 67 | 67 | |
| Clev E Il pf 4½ † | 70 | 111¾ | 111¼ | 111¼ | — ½ |
| Climax Mol 1.20a | 4 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | — ½ |
| Clinch Peab 2¼e | 5 | 1½ | 35½ | 35½ | — ¼ |
| Coca-Cola (3g) | 3 | 100¼ | 100 | 100 | — ¾ |
| Colonial-P-P 1½e | 10 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | — ½ |
| Collins & Aik | 4 | 19½ | 18⅞ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |

**Today's sales (est.) 900,000**
**Previous day's sales 1,053,130**
**1943 volume to date 20,172,022**
**1942 volume to date 13,324,145**

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge Net |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collins&A pf(5) † | 20 | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| Col & Sou 1pf | †100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅜ |
| Col & Sou 2pf † | 20 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ¼ |
| Col Fuel&Ir (¼g) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| Colum Br A 1½e | 8 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ¼ |
| Colum Br B 1½e | 8 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | |
| Colum G & El | 43 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | |
| Col G&E 6%pf 6 | 9 | 50 | 48½ | 48½ | |
| Colum Pict (½e) | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Coml Credit (3) | 9 | 28¾ | 28 | 28¼ | — ¼ |
| Coml Invest Tr (3) | 9 | 52 | 51⅞ | 52 | |
| Coml Solvents .60e | 15 | 11 | 10¾ | 10⅞ | |
| Com'with & South | 55 | 11 | 1⅛ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| Comw & Sou pf | 18 | 41 | 40⅛ | 40¼ | — ⅜ |
| Com'with Ed .35g | 18 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| Conde Nast (.40e) | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| Congol-Nairn (1a) | 4 | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Consol Aircraft | 18 | 8 | 17¾ | 17⅞ | — ¼ |
| Consol Cigar 1½e | 3 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | + ⅛ |
| Consol Cig pf 7 † | 30 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | |
| Con C pr pf 6½ † | 30 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | +2⅛ |
| Cons Copperm .45e | 17 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | |
| Cons Edison(1.60) | 54 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| Cons Edison pf (5) | 2 | 93½ | 93⅜ | 93½ | + ⅛ |
| ConsFilm In. pf 1e | 3 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| Consolodation Coal | 3 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Consolodation Cl pf | 3 | 99 | 38 | 39 | — ⅛ |
| Conser P pf 4½ † | 90 | 95½ | 95 | 95½ | + ¾ |
| Consol Oil (½) | 15 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | |
| Container Corp ¼g | 8 | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Baking ½g | 124 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | + ½ |
| Cont Can (1¼e) | 14 | 30 | 29½ | 30 | — ½ |
| Cont Diam F .65e | 2 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | — ¼ |
| Cont Ins (1.60a) | 12 | 42 | 41⅞ | 42 | + ¼ |
| Cont Motors (.55e) | 14 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Cont Oil Delaw 1 | 11 | 29¼ | 28¾ | 29 | + ¼ |
| Cont Steel (2e) | 2 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ½ |
| Copperweld Stl .80 | 4 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cop'weld S pf 2½ | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | —1½ |
| Corn Exch 2.40 † | 10 | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| Corn Prodcts 2.60 | 5 | 56¼ | 56 | 56 | + ⅛ |
| Corn Prod pf 7 † | 10 | 178 | 176¾ | 178 | +1 |
| Crane Co (1e) | 15 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | — ¼ |
| Crane cv pf 5 † | 2 | 58⅞ | 58¾ | 58¾ | |
| Cream of Wh ⅓g | 5 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ½ |
| Crosley Corp ½e | 3 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| Crown C&S ½e | 6 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | — ⅝ |
| Crown Cork pf 2¼ | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | + ½ |
| Crucible Steel (2e) | 13 | 33⅜ | 33¼ | 33⅜ | — ¼ |
| Cuba RR pf † | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Cuban-Am Sug ¾e | 9 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Cudahy Pack | 1 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Curtis Publishing | 74 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Curtis Pub pf † | 30 | 39 | 39¼ | 39¼ | — ¼ |
| Curtis P pr pf ¾k | 8 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22½ | |
| Curtiss-Wright 1e | 38 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | |
| Curtiss-Wr A 2e | 2 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Cutler-Ham 1¼e | 3 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| Davega Stores ½e | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| Daviso Ch .60e | 16 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14½ | — ¼ |
| Decca Records .60a | 5 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11½ | + ⅛ |
| Deere & Co 1.35e | 15 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | |
| Deisel-W-G 1½e | 2 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| Del & Hudson | 8 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| Del Lack & West | 41 | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ¼ |
| Den & R G W pf | 10 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | |
| Detroit Edis .30g | 17 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | — ⅛ |
| Devoe&Ray (1) † | 340 | 22½ | 22⅛ | 22¼ | — ⅜ |
| Diamond M 1½ | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| Diam Mat pf 1¾ | 1 | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ | |
| Diam T Motor (1e) | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Dist Cp-S (h2.22) | 7 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | — ⅜ |
| Dixie-Vortex ½e | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| Doehler Die Cas (2) | 5 | 25 | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Dome Min (h.40g) | 6 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16½ | + ¼ |
| Douglas Airc (6e) | 6 | 61½ | 61 | 61½ | — ⅜ |
| Dow Chem (3) | 1 | 135⅞ | 135⅞ | 135⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Dresser Mfg (1½e) | 7 | 19⅛ | 18½ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| du Pont deN 4¼e | 9 | 144½ | 143½ | 143¾ | — ¾ |
| du Pont pf (4½) | 3 | 126⅜ | 126⅜ | 126⅜ | + ¼ |
| Eastern Air Lines | 4 | 32⅜ | 32 | 32 | — ½ |
| Eastman Kodak (5) | 6 | 156 | 155⅜ | 155¾ | + ¼ |
| East. Kod pf (6) † | 10 | 179 | 179 | 179 | + ¼ |
| Eaton Mfg (3) | 2 | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | + ⅛ |
| El & Mus Ind .06g | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| El Auto-Lite 2¼e | 6 | 32⅝ | 32¼ | 32⅜ | — ¼ |
| Elec Boat (1e) | 7 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | |
| El Power & Lt | 50 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| El Storage Bat (2) | 4 | 55¾ | 55¼ | 55¼ | — ⅜ |
| Endicott-John(3) | 4 | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | + ¼ |
| Eng Pub Service | 9 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| Eng PS2$6 pf 6 † | 50 | 73 | 73 | 73 | |
| Equit Office Bldg | 2 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| Erie Railroad (1e) | 11 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Erie Railroad ct 1e | 65 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Erie Rail pf A (5) | 9 | 42¾ | 42 | 42¾ | + ⅜ |
| Evans Products | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Ex-Cell-O (2.60) | 2 | 25 | 24⅞ | 25 | — ⅜ |
| Fairbanks Mor (1) | 4 | 35 | 34¼ | 44¼ | — ¾ |
| Fajardo Sugar (2) | 4 | 44⅜ | 44 | 44 | — ¼ |
| Fed Mining&Sm 4 | 2 | 2.3¾ | 22½ | 22¾ | + ¼ |
| Fed Mogul (1) | 2 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| Fed D Strs .45g | 11 | 18½ | 18 | 18 | — ¼ |
| Fed Mot Truck .40 | 6 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Ferro Enam | 4 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅜ |
| Fid P F Ins 1.60a | 1 | 43⅝ | 43⅜ | 43⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Firestone T&R ⅜g | 4 | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | — ⅜ |
| Firestone T&R pf 6 | 1 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | + ⅛ |
| First Nat Strs 2½ | 2 | 33⅜ | 33½ | 33⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Flintkote (.90e) | 4 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ | — ⅛ |
| Florence Stove (2) | 3 | 28 | 28 | 28 | — ¼ |
| Florsh Shoe A (2) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| Follansbee Stl | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Food Mach (1¾) | 1 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | — ¼ |
| Foster Wheeler | 9 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12¾ | — ⅜ |
| Fost W 6 pf 11½ † | 70 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18¾ | |
| Francisco Sugar | 3 | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅜ |
| Freeport Sulph (2) | 5 | 36½ | 36¼ | 36½ | |
| Gabriel Co .10g | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| Gair (Robt) (¼e) | 15 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gair (R) pf 1.20 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| Gamewell Co 3e † | 70 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ¼ |
| Gar Wood Ind ¾g | 9 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Am Trans (2e) | 10 | 40½ | 40¼ | 40⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Baking (.15g) | 6 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | — ⅛ |
| Gen Bak pf (8) † | 40 | 138 | 138 | 138 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Bronze | | 4 | 5 | 5 | |
| Gen Cable | | 4 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3⅜ |
| Gen Cable A | | 4 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Cigar (1) | | 2 | 25¾ | 25½ | 25½ | — ¼ |
| Gen Elec (1.40) | | 56 | 34¾ | 33¾ | 33⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Gen Foods (.40g) | | 7 | 37 | 36½ | 37 | + ¼ |
| Gen G & El A | | 40 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| Gen Motors (2) | | 33 | 46½ | 46⅛ | 46¼ | — ¼ |
| Gen Motors pf (5) | | 2 | 127 | 127 | 127 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Out Adv .20e | | 3 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | |
| Gen Prec Eq (1) | | 5 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | |
| Gen Print Ink .30e | | 5 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | |
| Gen Pub Service | | 9 | 1⅜ | 1¾ | 1⅜ | |
| Gen Ry Sig pf 1¾e | | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ⅜ |
| Gen Real & Util | | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| Gen Real & Util pf | | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | + ¼ |
| Gen Refract 1.20e | | 1 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Shoe (¾g) | | 6 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | + ¼ |
| Gen SC pf 1½k † | 18 | 0 | 66 | 65½ | 65¾ | — ¼ |
| Gen Tel (1.60) | | 6 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| Gen Time pf 6 † | 40 | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| Gen Tire&Rub 1e | | 3 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| Gillette S R .45e | | | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| Gimbel Bros | | 19 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Gimbel Br $6 pf 6 | | 1 | 62 | 62 | 62 | — ½ |
| Glidden Co (.30g) | | 3 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16½ | — ⅜ |
| Gobel (Adolf) | | 3 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| Goebel Brew (.20) | | 5 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Gold & St Tel 6 † | 50 | 64½ | 64 | 64 | —1 |
| Goodrich (BF) pf 5 | | 15 | 46 | 44½ | 45⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Goodrich (BF) pf 5 | | 1 | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ | — ¾ |
| Goodyear T&R ⅜g | | 23 | 27⅛ | 26⅞ | 27 | — ⅜ |
| Goodyear T&R pf 5 | | 4 | 96 | 95½ | 96 | |
| Goth Hosiery ¼e | | 15 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| Graham-Paige Mot | | 49 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| Granby C Min .60 | | 4 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Grand Union | | 6 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Granite C Stl .35e | | 3 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¾ | — ½ |
| Grant (WT) 1.40a | | 3 | 30 | 29½ | 29½ | — ½ |
| Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e | | 4 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | |
| Gt Nor Ry pf (2e) | | 14 | 24¼ | 24 | 24⅛ | — ¼ |
| Gt West Sug (2) | | 4 | 25¾ | 25⅝ | 25¾ | |
| Gt W S ug pf 7 | †120 | 143 | 142½ | 143 | +1 |
| Green (H L) 2a | | 16 | 34⅜ | 33⅞ | 34⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Greyhound Co (1a) | | 12 | 1 ⅜ | 15 | 1 ¼ | + ⅛ |
| Greyhound pf (.55) | | 2 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | — ¼ |
| Grum Air En 1½e | | 6 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | |
| Guantan Sugar | | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Guantan Sug pf † | | 10 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | | 15 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| Gulf M&O pf 2½e | | 6 | 29⅛ | 28¾ | 29 | — ⅜ |
| Hack pf A 1¾ † | | 70 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| Hall WF Print 1a | | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| Harb-Walker 1½e | | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*Compiled by Associated Press*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday | 44.1 | Prev day | 44.2 |
| Month ago | 41.8 | Year ago | 37.9 |
| '42-3 high | 44.2 | '42-3 low | 32.0 |

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge Net |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harb-Walk pf 6 † | 10 | 135 | 125 | 135 | +4½ |
| Hat Cp Am A ¼g | 4 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Hayes Mfg | 25 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| Hazel-At Gl (5) † | 1 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | |
| Helme (GW) 1¾g | 1 | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60¾ | |
| Hercules Pow 2½e | 1 | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ | — ½ |
| Hershey Choc (3) | 1 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¾ | + ¼ |
| Hires (CE) (1.20) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ¼ |
| Holly Sugar (1) | 2 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ½ |
| Homestake Min | 16 | 35 | 34¾ | 34¾ | +1 |
| Hod-Hersh A 2½ | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | — ½ |
| Houd-Hersh B .80e | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ⅛ |
| Household Fin (4) | 1 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | + ¾ |
| Houston Oil | 7 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Howe Sound (3a) | 1 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | — ¼ |
| Hudson B M&S h2 | 11 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23¼ | — ⅛ |
| Hudson Mot | 12 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | |
| Hupp Motor | 18 | 1⅛ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 5 | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 

# '41 Tax Rates On '42 Income Being Weighed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP) — The Treasury disclosed today it had given serious consideration, without reaching a definite conclusion, to reverting 1942 income taxes to 1941 rates and exemptions as a possible expedient to put taxpayers on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Such a plan, if adopted, would relieve taxpayers with incomes of less than $10,000—and there are many millions of them—from something like half of the tax liability they now face March 15 on 1942 incomes at rates increased last year.

Randolph Paul, general counsel of the Treasury, told of the study under questioning by Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina. He emphasized that no conclusion had been reached.

Earlier, Mr. Paul had asserted that outright forgiveness of 1942 income taxes, as proposad in the Ruml pay-as-you-go plan, would set off an inflation spiral that might bring widespread demands for wage increases. He expressed favor for the Treasury proposal for a withholding tax of 19 per cent on income at the source.

The Treasury plan, Mr. Paul said, would provide a safeguard against inflation and would contribute to stabilization of wartime wages.

Though Mr. Paul did not elaborate on the idea of moving 1942 taxes to 1941 bases and rates, some committee members said they assumed that under such a plan, there would be a doubling up in taxes for some taxpayers. They said they thought taxpayers would have to pay their 1942 taxes, at the same time that deductions were being made to apply against 1943 taxes next year.

**Opposes Outright "Forgiveness"**

While opposing any outright forgiveness of all 1942 income taxes in attaining a current payment basis, the Treasury official indicated the Administration might support skipping of 1942 taxes in the lower bracket.

Some Ways and Means members are advocating the abatement of last year's 6 per cent normal and 13 per cent first bracket surtax, to accomplish transition to pay-as-you-go. The first bracket includes $2,000 of net taxable income.

Mr. Paul testified that outright forgiveness would result in a lot of persons, who have saved against taxes, feeling free to spend such savings, thus contributing to inflation.

In answer to questions, he emphasized that a withholding tax was not an increased tax, but a method of accumulating funds, from weekly or monthly deductions from wages and salaries, against actual taxes as determined after the year end.

Treasury officials and members of the Congress, however, repeatedly are emphasizing that income tax returns for 1942 should be filed as usual by March 15, pointing out that any legislation providing for forgiveness of any part of such taxes would provide for rebates where necessary.

**$16 Billion Tax Rise Asked**

Mr. Paul told the committee:

"It should be noted that the President in his budget message asked that collections for the fiscal year 1944 be increased by $16,000,000,000 (through taxes and compulsory loans to the Government). Practically all of this $16,000,000,000 increase in collections will have to be derived from individuals in the final analysis, whatever form the levies may take.

"Revenue measures to meet the President's request would take from individuals in the fiscal year 1944 an additional amount larger than the total expected 1943 income taxes at present rates. Clearly, carrying the President's budget message into effect will mean partial or complete doubling of payments for individual taxpayers generally."

On the other hand, he told the committee, Americans now are accumulating savings at a rate of $25,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000 annually, an unprecedented figure. He estimated that individual income taxes for 1942 should yield $10,000,000,000 of the $35,000,000,000 expected from all Federal tax and compulsory savings sources on the basis of present law.

## Business, Industry Buy U. S. Securities

WASHINGTON (AP) — Business and industry furnished 17 per cent of the amount raised in the gigantic victory fund drive last month, the Treasury disclosed, ranking second only to banks in the purchase of Government securities.

A breakdown of sales in the campaign which shattered all Government financing records by raising $12,937,000,000, showed that $2,213,000,000 of the securities offered in the drive, were purchased by corporations other than insurance companies and savings banks.

The largest buyers were banking institutions which purchased $5,072,000,000 or 39.2 per cent. Insurance companies bought $1,677,000,000 or 13 per cent of the total and individuals, partnerships and personal trust accounts $1,589,000,000 or 12.3 per cent.

The total raised from sources other than banks was $7,865,000,000 or 60.8 per cent.

Treasury officials are now working on plans for another gigantic victory loan drive to be undertaken this spring.

**Rayon Restricted**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has ordered a 15 per cent reduction, beginning March 1, in the amount of rayon which has been allowed to hosiery manufacturers to replace silk and nylon previously used for civilian purposes.

# New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 2½s '68-63 | 100.20 | 100.19 | 100.19 |

New York City Bond

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 3s 80 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod | 94 | 93½ | 93½ |
| 11 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod | 79 | 78¾ | 79 |
| 41 Alleghany Inc 5s 50 | 61⅜ | 61 | 61⅜ |
| 5 Allied Strs 4½s 51 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 12 Am & For P5s 2030 | 81⅜ | 81 | 81⅜ |
| 13 AmIGChem 5½s 49 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 2 Am Int 5½s 49 | 104⅜ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 3 Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 108¼ | 108 | 108 |
| 22 Am T&T 3s 56 | 109 | 108¾ | 109 |
| 16 Am Tobacco 3s 62 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 2 Am WW&E 6s 75 | 100¼ | 100 | 100 |
| 3 Arm Del 4s 57 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 4 Arm Del 4s 55 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 12 AT&SF 4s 95 | 114½ | 114⅜ | 114½ |
| 2 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 5 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 89⅜ | 89⅜ | 89⅜ |
| 16 A C Line clt 4s 52 | 78⅜ | 77¾ | 78¼ |
| 5 A C Line 4½s 64 | 65⅛ | 65 | 65 |
| 1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 16 B&O 1st mtg 48 st | 62⅞ | 62 | 62 |
| 18 B&O 95 st A | 26¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 11 B&O 95 st C | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ |
| 35 B&O 2000 st D | 36⅜ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| 2 B&O 96 st F | 36½ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| 25 B&O cv 60 st | 27¼ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ |
| 43 B&O 4s 48 | 62 | 61¼ | 62 |
| 34 B&OPL&WV 4s 51 | 52⅝ | 52 | 52 |
| 12 B&O SW 50 st | 45 | 44⅜ | 44⅜ |
| 4 B&OTC 4s 59 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 5 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51 | 65½ | 65 | 65 |
| 1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 1 Bell TPa 5s 48B | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 5 Beth Stl 3s 60 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 52 Bost&Me 4½s 70 | 44¼ | 43¾ | 44 |
| 3 Bost&Me 4s 60 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 5 Bos&NY Airl 4s 55 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B | 101 | 100½ | 101 |
| 5 Buf Gen El 4½s 81 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 23 Buf R&P 57 st | 38 | 37½ | 37¾ |
| 5 Bur CR&No 5s 34 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 5 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 8 Bush Term 5s 55 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 3 Can Nat Ry 5s 70 | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |
| 17 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly | 108¾ | 108½ | 108¾ |
| 8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51 | 111⅛ | 111 | 111⅛ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 1 Can Pac 5s 44 | 104¼ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 16 Can Pac 5s 54 | 99½ | 99 | 99 |
| 10 Can Pac 4½s 60 | 92½ | 92 | 92 |
| 5 Can Pac 4s perp | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 20 Celanese 3½s 62 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ |
| 2 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| 3 Cen Dis 1st 5s 57 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 9 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46 | 22 | 21⅞ | 22 |
| 21 Cen Pac 5s 60 | 59⅞ | 59 | 59¼ |
| 22 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 89½ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg | 22½ | 22¼ | 22½ |
| 2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 11 C&O 3½s 96 D | 104½ | 104⅜ | 104½ |
| 9 C&O rfg 3½s 96E | 104⅜ | 104¼ | 104⅜ |
| 219 Chi & Alton 3s 49 | 19⅜ | 18⅞ | 19¼ |
| 13 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 30 CB&Q 4½s 7 | 70 | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 1 CB&Q gen 4s 58 | 89⅜ | 89⅜ | 89⅜ |
| 14 CB¾Q 4s Ill 49 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 25 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 28 Chi&GT 1st inc 97 | 36¾ | 36½ | 36¾ |
| 3 Chi GtW inc 4½s 2038 | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ |
| 1 Chi Gt W 4s 88 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 20 Chi I&L 6s 66 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 |
| 4 Chi I&L 5s 66 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 230CMStPaP 5s 75 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| 956 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ |
| 15 CM&SP 4¾s 89F | 47¼ | 47 | 47 |
| 38 CM&SP 4½s 89C | 47¾ | 47 | 47¾ |
| 16 CM&SP 4½s 89E | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ |
| 16 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 2 CM&SP 3½s 89B | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43⅛ |
| 1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87 | 38¼ | 38 | 38¼ |
| 6 Chi&NW 4¾s 87 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 181 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 26 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 25⅞ | 25½ | 25¾ |
| 18 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C | 25¾ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 27 Chi&NW 4s 87 | 37⅞ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 3 Chi&NW 3½s 87 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 16 Chi&NW 3½s 87 reg | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 56 CRI&P 4½s 52A | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅜ |
| 120 CRI&P cv 4½s 60 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 104 CRI&P 4s 88 | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38⅜ |
| 10 CRI&P 4s 88 reg | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 151 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 | 22⅝ | 21⅞ | 22⅜ |
| 12 CTHte&SE rfg 5s 60 | 69½ | 68⅞ | 69½ |
| 1 CTH&SE inc 5s 60 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 2 Ch&W Ind 4½s 61 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| 1 Childs Co 5s 43 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 48 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 51½ | 51⅛ | 51½ |
| 6 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 3 Clev Un Term 5½s 72 | 78½ | 77¾ | 78½ |
| 29 Clev Un Term 5s 73 | 69 | 68⅝ | 69 |
| 10 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 5 Col F&I 5s 70 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 7 Col & So 4½s 80 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap | 95½ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| 4 Columbia G 5s 52 May | 95⅜ | 95 | 95 |
| 3 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 1 Coml Mack inc 69 ww | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58 | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | 111⅝ |
| 1 Con Edis 3¼s 46 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 20 Con Edis 3½s 48 | 105⅛ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s 58 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 10 Con Rys 4s 56 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 15 Consol'n Coal 5s 60 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 15 Crane 2¾s 50 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 2 Cuba R 5s 52 Rct | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 1 Dayton P&L 3s 70 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 90 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43 | 59¾ | 59⅜ | 59½ |
| 2 D & R G 4½s 36 | 27¼ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 91 D & R G 4s 36 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25½ |
| 1 D & R G West 5s 55 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 |
| 135 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 41 D & R G West 5s 78 | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ |
| 1 D Moin & FtD 4s 35ct | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 2 Det Ed 3½s 66 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 1 Det Ed 3s 70 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 4 Dow Chem 2¼s 50 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 9 Duluth SS&A 5s 37 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 9 El Paso & SW5s 65st | 71 | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| 48 Erie 4½s 2015 | 57⅞ | 57½ | 57⅞ |
| 74 Erie 4s 95 | 95 | 94½ | 94¾ |
| 32 Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 24¾ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ |
| 5 FondaJ&G2-4s 82 fld | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 10 Ga & Ala cn 5s 54 | 19⅜ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 7 Goodrich 4¼s 56 | 106c | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 9 Gt Nor RFy 5½s 52 | 105¾ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Gt Nor 5s 73 | 96¾ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| 22 Gt Nor 4½s 78 D | 88⅛ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 10 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E | 88¼ | 88 | 88 |
| 3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 20 G Bay & W deb B | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ |
| 5 Gulf M & Na 5s 50 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ |
| 3 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 4 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015 | 58⅜ | 58 | 58 |
| 4 Gulf Stl 4½s 81 | 103⅜ | 103¼ | 103⅜ |
| 21 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |
| 5 Housstn OilTex 4¼s 54 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅝ |
| 6 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A | 42¾ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 28 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 51½ | 51 | 51½ |
| 83 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅛ |
| 3 Ill Cen 3½s 52 | 46⅛ | 46 | 46 |
| 9 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 54½ | 54 | 54 |
| 5 Ill Cen 4s 53 | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ |
| 17 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 51 | 50½ | 50½ |
| 31 Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 46 | 45 | 45¼ |
| 2 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 3 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53 rg | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 5 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51 | 52⅜ | 52⅜ | 52⅜ |
| 17 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A | 51 | 50½ | 50¾ |
| 43 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63 | 46⅜ | 45¼ | 45½ |
| 1 Inland-Stl 3s 61 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 11 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52 | 11⅜ | 10⅞ | 11⅜ |
| 23 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52 | 31⅛ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 46 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 45⅞ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 2 Int Paper 5s 47 | 103⅞ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 2 Int T & T 4½s5 2 | 67¾ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ |
| 12 Int T & T 5s 55 | 70½ | 70⅜ | 70½ |
| 1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51 | 3½ | 2¾ | 3½ |
| 2 James F & Clea 4s59 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 12 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36 | 73⅜ | 72½ | 72¾ |
| 15 KC South 5s 50 | 72½ | 72⅛ | 72½ |
| 1 KC Term 4s 60 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 Kings Co Lt 6½s 54 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 7 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 88 | 87½ | 88 |
| 1 Leh & N Eng 4s 65 eA | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 2 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 2 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 66⅝ |
| 6 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54 | 46 | 45½ | 45½ |
| 7 Leh Val NY 4½s 50 | 58½ | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| 9 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 40¼ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ |
| 33 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 36⅜ | 36 | 36¼ |
| 30 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 34⅜ | 34 | 34 |
| 4 Leh Val Term 5s 51 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 19 Lone Isl rfg 4s 49 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2 Louisis & Ark 5s ⅝ | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 14 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 5 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 5 Maine Cen 4½s 60 | 49⅛ | 49 | 49 |
| 1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st | 91⅛ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 1 Mich Cen 4½s 79 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 5 Midland RNJ 5s 44 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| 10 MilSparta&NW 4s 47 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 5 M-&-S-L-cn 5s 34 ct | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 78 MCP&SSMarie 5s 38 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 105 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18⅜ |
| 134 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38 | 18¾ | 17½ | 18⅜ |
| 16 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A | 43⅛ | 42¾ | 43 |
| 50 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 5 M-K-T 4½s 78 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| 26 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 44¼ | 44 | 44 |
| 37 M-K-Tex 4s 90 | 44¼ | 44 | 44 |
| 37 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B | 36½ | 36 | 36½ |
| 22 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ |
| 14 Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 42⅜ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 80 Mo Pac2½s 77 F | 42⅜ | 41¾ | 42 |
| 12 Mo Pac 5s 78 G | 42 | 41½ | 42 |
| 27 Mo Pac 5s 80 H | 42⅜ | 41½ | 42 |
| 41 Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 42¼ | 41½ | 42 |
| 68 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 14 | 13½ | 14 |
| 5 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 19 Mor & Essex 5s 55 | 38¼ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 22 Mor & Essex 4½s 55 | 34 | 33½ | 33½ |
| 5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 40 | 39¾ | 40 |
| 50 NashChat&StL 4s 78 | 71½ | 71¾ | 71½ |
| 2 Nat Distill 3½s 49 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 13 Nat Distill 3½s 49 | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 4 N Eng RR 5s 45 | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| 7 New Eng T&T 5s 52 | 118¼ | 118 | 118¼ |
| 10 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 11 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 13 N Orl Term 4s 53 | 86¼ | 86⅛ | 86⅛ |
| 15 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 | 57¼ | 57 | 57 |
| 7 NO Tex&M 5s 54B | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 25 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 1 NO Tex & M 4½s 56 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 3 NY & Putnam 4s 93 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 1 NY&Q'ns E&R 3½s65 | 110½ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 72 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 56¾ | 56 | 56 |
| 171 NYC 4½s 2013A | 52⅛ | 51¼ | 51⅜ |
| 26 NYC cn 4s 98 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 7 NYC 3½s 46 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 48 NYC cv 3¼s 52 | 73½ | 72¾ | 73½ |
| 13 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 | 53 | 52⅜ | 52½ |
| 1 NY Chi&StL 6s 50 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 11 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A | 80 | 79½ | 79½ |
| 10 NY Dock Co 4s 51 | 70 | 69 | 69 |
| 78 NYH&H cv 6s 48 | 41¾ | 41 | 41¾ |
| 2 NYNH&H clt 6s 40 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 30 NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 39⅝ | 39½ | 39⅝ |
| 24 NYNH&H 4s 55 | 36½ | 36 | 36½ |
| 25 NYNH&H 4s 56 | 37¼ | 36 | 36½ |
| 5 NYNH&H 4s 57 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 5 NYNH&H 3½s 47 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 58 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56 | 34½ | 34 | 34⅜ |
| 14 NYO&W rfg 4s 92 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 10 NYO&W rfg 4s 92 reg | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 31 NYO&W gen 4s 55 | 4¼ | 4 | 4½ |
| 12 NY S&W 5s 40 | 11 | 12½ | 12½ |
| 22 NY W&Bost 4½s 46 | 11 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 1 Niag Sh cv 5½s 50 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 20 Norf & Sou cv 5s 2014 | 33⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅝ |
| 15 Norf Sou 4½s 98 | 74½ | 83¾ | 84½ |
| 29 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 68 | 67⅞ | 68 |
| 13 Nor Pac 5s 2047C | 57⅞ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 54 | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| 14 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 78 | 77½ | 77½ |
| 5 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 1 Ogden&LCha4s 48 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 1 Ohio Ed 4s 67 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 3 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 2 OreRR&Nav 5s 46 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 5 Or-WashRR&N 4s 61 | 108 | 107¾ | 108 |
| 2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 2 Pac G&E 4s 64 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 44 Para Pict 4s 56 | 102½ | 102⅜ | 102½ |
| 23 Pen Oh Det4½s 77 | 105½ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 6 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74 | 102½ | 102 | 102 |
| 5 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 10 Pen RR 4½s deb 70 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 17 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81 | 99¼ | 99 | 99 |
| 3 Pen RR 3¾s 70 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 2 Peaoria&East 4s 60 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 10 Peoria&E inc 4s 90 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 1 Pere Marq 5s 56 | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 77⅝ |
| 48 Pere Marq 4½s 80 | 61½ | 61 | 61½ |
| 11 Pere Marq 4s 56 | 69½ | 69⅛ | 69½ |
| 10 Phil Bal&W 4½s 77C | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 13 Phila Co 4¼s 61 | 101 | 100¾ | 100⅞ |
| 23 Ph Read C&I 5s 49 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 10 Ph Read C&I 5s 74 st | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 31 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51 | 106¼ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 2 PCC&SL 5s 70A | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 1 PCC&StL 4½s 77 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 5 Pitt Steel 4½s 50B | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 12 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A | 58¾ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 15 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B | 59⅛ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 15 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C | 59⅛ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 59 Portl Gen E 4½s 60 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 54 Readg 4½s 97 A | 82 | 81¼ | 82 |
| 16 Readg 4½s 97 B | 81 | 80⅞ | 81 |
| 5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 1 Rem Rand 3½s 56 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 13 Rio Gr West 1st4s30 | 67 | 66¾ | 67 |
| 11 Rio Gr W cln 4s 49 | 32½ | 31⅞ | 32⅞ |
| 32 RI Ark & La 4½s 34 | 25⅜ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 4 Rutland Can 4s 49 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 12 StLIM&S4sR&G 33 | 82⅜ | 82 | 82 |
| 56 St L S F 5s 50 B | 23¾ | 23 | 23¼ |
| 219 St L S F 4½s 78 | 24⅞ | 24¼ | 24¾ |
| 5 StLSF4½s 78ct st | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 67 St L S F 4s 50 A | 22 | 21⅜ | 21⅞ |
| 4 St L S F 4s 50A ct | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 20 St LSW rfg 5s 90 | 31⅞ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 25 StP&KC ShL4½s41 | 21¾ | 21 | 21 |
| 2 Schenley Dist 4s 52 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 76 Sea A L cn 6s 45 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ |
| 70 Sea A L 6s 45 ct | 16½ | 15¾ | 16 |
| 15 Sea A L aj 5s 49 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 41 Sea A L 4s 50 st | 33½ | 33 | 33½ |
| 15 Sea A L 4s 50 unst | 34½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 36 Sea A L rfg 4s 50 | 17½ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 10 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| 35 Sea Al Fla 6s 35A ct | 19½ | 19 | 19½ |
| 1 Sea Al Fla 6s 35 B ct | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 13 Sou Pac 4½s 68 | 57 | 56¾ | 57 |
| 52 Sou Pac 4½s 81 | 55½ | 54¾ | 55 |
| 31 So Pac 4½s 69 | 56⅝ | 55⅞ | 56 |
| 16 So Pac rfg 4s 55 | 79⅛ | 79 | 79 |
| 80 So Pac cit 4s 49 | 80 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| 14 So Pac 3¾s 46 | 96⅝ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 73 So Pac 4½s Cne 77 | 58⅝ | 58 | 58 |
| 2 So Pac SFTer 4s 50 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 8 South Ry 6½s 56 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 8 South Ry gen 6s 56 | 90½ | 90⅛ | 90½ |
| 38 South Ry gen 4s 56 | 72¾ | 72 | 72 |
| 9 South Ry Mem 4s 96 | 86 | 85¾ | 86 |
| 1 S W Bell Tel 5½s 64 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 3 S W Bell Tel 3s 68 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅝ |
| 3 Spok Int 4½s 2013A | 44 | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 5 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61 | 105⅛ | 105 | 105⅛ |
| 10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53 | 104⅝ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 Studebaker cv 6s 45 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 3 Superior Oil 3½s 56 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 1 T RR A St L 4s 53 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 1 Texark&FtSm5½s 50 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 4 Tex & Pac 5s 77B | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 15 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C | 70½ | 70 | 70 |
| 1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| 81 Third Ave aj 5s 60 | 26½ | 26 | 26¼ |
| 2 Third Ave 4s 60 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 2 T St L&W 4s 50 | 98 | 96 | 98 |
| 5 Union Oil Cal 3s 67 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 36 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 5 United Drug 5s 53 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 41 Wabash 4½s 91 | 37¾ | 37½ | 37¾ |
| 10 Wabash 4s 81 | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ |
| 5 Wabash 4s 71 | 86¾ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 1 Walworth 4s 55 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 1 Warner Bros 6s 41 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 4 Wash Term 3½s 45 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 10 West Shore 4s 2361 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 10 West Sh 4s 2361 reg | 45½ | 45¼ | 45½ |
| 2 Westn Md 5½s 77A | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ |
| 48 Westn Md 4s 52 | 92Q | 92⅝ | 92¾ |
| 5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 13 Westn Pac 5's 46 asd | 40½ | 40 | 40¼ |
| 13 Westn Un 5s 51 | 90¾ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ |
| 2 Western Un 4½s 50 | 91 | 90½ | 90½ |
| 5 Wh&LE 4s 49 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 1 Wilson&Co 4s 55 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 39 Wis Cen 4s 49 | 50¼ | 50 | 50⅛ |
| 9 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 5 Young S&T cv 4s 48 | 102½ | 102 | 102 |
| 3 Young S&T 3¼s 60 | 97⅞ | 97¾ | 97¾ |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Antioquia 7s 45 D | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 28 Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 50 Argentine 4½s 48 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 4 Brazil 6½s 26-57 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ |
| 16 Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 38⅝ | 38½ | 38⅝ |
| 6 Brisbane 5s 57 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 1 Brisbane 5s 58 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | 89⅞ |
| 10 Buen A 4¾s 77 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 5 Canada 5s 52 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 1 Canada 4s 60 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 1 Chile MtBk 6¾s 61 asd | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 1 Chile MtBk 

# President Backs U. S. African Policy

*Continued from Page 1*

ment during his absence, Mr. Roosevelt was ready with the Ramsey interview with General Giraud and read from it at length as an estimate of the situation which he indorsed.

**London Report Confirmed**

It would be fair to say that the President made the News Chronicle cable the authoritative exposition of his own views and it is for this reason the dispatch takes on special importance. Thus the following extensive extracts from the article can properly be read as expressing Mr. Roosevelt's position.

In this interview, Mr. Ramsey states that General Giraud "spoke with amazing frankness of many of his problems, for he believes it is essential that Britain and Washington should fully understand both what those problems are and his methods of solving them—methods which he states may be open to criticism from people who are not so intimately acquainted with France and with French Africa as he is."

And then, Mr. Ramsey goes on: "Half the population of Algiers still calls de Gaulle 'traitor' because they believe his only reason for coming to Britain was to gain decorations, high rank or money [yes, this is what a considerable proportion of the people here genuinely believe], and while it is commonly said that the two French generals are like a couple of prima donnas maneuvering for the center of the stage, General Giraud said bluntly: 'The British are right to support de Gaulle. He is the only Frenchman who has spoken for two years with the voice of France. I am not only in accord with him, I am one of his greatest admirers as a soldier and for what he has done from London.'

**Trained Men Needed**

"Here is a second example of General Giraud's grip on problems. 'Doubtless,' he said, 'it is being asked why I do not clear out every man of Vichy from my government. I will tell you why. In the first place, I need trained administrators. There are not so many trained men in North Africa available.

"'In the second place not all men who have held office under Vichy are, in the sense one uses the phrase, men of Vichy. For instance, Laval is a man of Vichy and so is Peyrouton. That is, both held office under the Vichy regime. Peyrouton knows this country. He is an able man. The man he replaced was not sufficiently energetic.'" [Algiers is the location of the replacement.]

"'Do you think I would have called in a man like Laval no matter how able? There are good men, decent men, who have worked for Vichy—and it is folly to call them men of Vichy merely because they have held office. Peyrouton, for example, is no man of Vichy in that sense—if he had been I would not have sent for him.

"'Boisson [the governor of Dakar] is another. I have been down to French West Africa. It is magnificently administered—I have been to the Ivory Coast and all the other colonies under his jurisdiction and all are equally well governed—and Boisson, although holding office under Vichy, never allowed a Boche in Dakar. Do you think I am going to throw out men like that, men who are capable patriots?'"

**Caution Advisable**

Urging necessity of proceeding gradually in order to avoid "revolution" and unnecessary bloodshed, General Giraud went on to say to Mr. Ramsey: "I have the Moslem problem and the Jewish problem and I am dealing with both progressively. I am not going to try to solve them either by a stroke of the pen or a stroke of the sword. I know North Africa—I have made my career here—and I know that too swift reversals in this country mean trouble.

"I do not want trouble. The only trouble I want is trouble for the Boche."

General Giraud went on to emphasize that he would use members of the SOL [Service d'Ordre Legionnaire], Communists, Conservatives or anyone under the sole criterion that they want to fight Germans and not engage in politics. [Here the President said this was not a bad line for any country these days.] He made an eloquent plea for modern arms for his Army as soon as possible—"I believe I am convinced, they will come."

The General went on: "As for me I am not thinking only of North Africa. I am thinking of France herself and I am thinking of 1,200,000 Frenchmen imprisoned in Germany. I have been a prisoner and every day those men remain prisoners, every day that France remains enslaved and occupied, every one of those days for me counts double.

"I have seen my men fight, I say. They are fighting now and they are fighting well but with what? . . . But with what equipment and especially when they see British and American equipment beside them and know they have got to be helped in every action by British or American troops for the very reason of this equipment—what will happen to their morale if they have to wait too long?

"For look, I have been in France since my escape from Germany. I know my own men are highly trained enough to handle rapidly whatever modern weapons are given them.

"And it is right that France should fight to free herself. It is not the duty of Britain and America to free France—it is the duty of France to free herself with British and American help.

"France must regain not only her country and her empire: France must regain he rold Frenchness, her old confidence. Then only will France really be free. Above all, it is necessary for Britain and America to understand our problems and even my problems. For that very reason I am hoping to send to London and Washington a small commission of first-class men, who know England and the English and know the Americans, to create a real liaison.

"Meantime, if you can do anything to present the true facts in their true colors you will not only be the friend of France but you will help more than a little to win the war."

## *New Texas-N. Y. Pipe Line to Equal Continuous Output of 85 Tankers*

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3 (AP)—Ever hear the one about the pipe lines that deliver oil, gasoline, kerosene and four or five other such items cross-country in the same pipe without getting them all mixed up?

Well, it isn't a tall tale, and it should be mighty good news for a lot of shivering eastern seaboarders, not to mention motorists, for one of those pipe lines is on the way.

Henry E. Dralle, head of the Petroleum and Chemical Engineering Section, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, told Maryland engineers that the new war emergency line under construction from Texas to New York will do as much work as 85 tankers continuously plying the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Dralle said these lines can deliver eight different grades of refined petroleum products on a schedule just like a railroad's, and drop them off where they are needed—just like a railroad.

He explained that the reason the fluids don't get mixed up is something known to engineers as "turbulent flow." This means that at certain speeds the liquids whirl within the pipe so that the division between two different products is almost perpendicular. Thus intermixture is virtually eliminated.

What will turn the trick on this new pipe line will be eight electric motors so powerful that they could "hold in check 25 freight locomotives pulling against them at full throttle," Mr. Dralle said.

He added that the line will hold 4,000,000 barrels of oil when filled, as much as all the wells in the United States could produce in a day.

## War Phases Found Causing Confusion

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP) — The American people are confused by the rapid developments of world events and are uncertain about causes of the war as well as problems to be faced in the postwar era.

This was the conclusion reached by the National Institute on War and Post-War Issues which concluded a two-day meeting yesterday. Sponsored by the American Library Association. The gathering was the first of several regional institutes for librarians to be held in 21 areas of the United States.

Regional institutes, which will be followed by various local institutes, will be held in the following cities probably within the next six months: Atlanta, Ga., Boston, New Orleans, and Raleigh, N. C.

## Children Up to 16 Years Under Aurora Bus Ban

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 3 (AP)—Children under 16 will not be permitted to ride on Aurora city busses between 4 and 6 p. m. week days, effective Feb. 1.

Manager William H. Eissler of the Aurora City Lines, Inc., said the measure was adopted at request of the Aurora War Transportation Administrator as a means of providing more accommodations for war workers in the rush hours. Since most schools are out about 3 p. m., Mr. Eissler said he believed there would be little hardship for the several thousand youngsters affected.

# CLASSIFIED

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(Continued)

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ALL-AROUND cook for small hospital near Boston; she must be economical, trustworthy and cooperative; $25 week. Box M-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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YOUNG woman with good background, initiative, tact, ability deal with people, diversified experience, shorthand, typing. Write Box H-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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*Crossword Quiz Answers*

### NEW JERSEY

### MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

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### PASSAIC

(Continued)

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FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

# Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

## Camera Comment

### Indoor Pictures With Home Lighting Lamps

Although many amateur photographers undoubtedly have both flash and flood lamps still available for use, the wartime restrictions placed upon their sale by the government have already led many amateur photographers to turn to home lighting bulbs for illumination in indoor picture making.

Correct exposures, however, have been somewhat of a problem since no data on the subject has heretofore been available. However, that problem should now be solved, for Kodak has just released the following complete exposure table for picture making with home lighting lamps.

**Exposure Table for Home Lighting Lamps***

Extra-fast Panchromatic Film—
Bulbs In Cardboard Type Photographic Lamp Reflectors
With chrome-type roll film or medium-speed panchromatic film, use the next larger lens opening.
With slow, very fine grain panchromatic film, use two stop openings larger or give four times the exposure time.

| Lamp-to-Subject Distance | Lens Opening | EXPOSURE IN SECONDS: One 60-watt** One 100-watt | One 100-watt** One 200-watt | One 150-watt** One 300-watt |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½ ft. | f/4.5 | 1/10 | 1/25 | 1/50 |
| | f/6.3 | 1/5 | - | 1/25 |
| | f/8 | - | 1/10 | - |
| | f/11 | 1/2 | 1/5 | 1/10 |
| | f/16 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/5 |
| 5 ft. | f/4.5 | 1/5 | 1/10 | 1/25 |
| | f/6.3 | - | - | 1/10 |
| | f/8 | 1/2 | 1/5 | - |
| | f/11 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/5 |
| | f/16 | 2 | 1 | 1/2 |
| 8 ft. | f/4.5 | 1/2 | 1/5 | 1/10 |
| | f/6.3 | 1 | - | 1/5 |
| | f/8 | - | 1/2 | - |
| | f/11 | 2 | 1 | 1/2 |
| | f/16 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

*Exposures for light-colored interiors—use one lens opening larger for dark-colored interiors.
**Use lower wattage lamp as camera light and higher wattage lamp as side light—both lamps at the same distance. Side light is placed at 45 degrees to the camera axis and 2 feet higher than the camera.
Important: The light from both lamps must be superimposed on the subject.
With double lamp wattage, use one lens opening smaller.
With two lamps of the same wattage place side light at two-thirds camera-light distance.
Note: Owners of box cameras or other simple cameras lacking lens aperture adjustments should calculate exposure on the basis of a lens aperture of f/16—roughly equivalent to the largest lens opening on most box cameras.

## Words of Current Interest

**Discernment** — *Di-zurn'-ment* (i short, *u* as in *urn*, *e* clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's second choice, the second syllable may begin with an *s* sound instead of *z*.

Ordinarily the noun does not carry in full measure the meanings that the verb "discern" does; yet it takes along certain of them by way of connotation. So while it refers primarily to perception by the intellect, it can apply secondarily to matters taken note of by sight, hearing, or other of the five wits. A much employed word from the sixteenth century down. Underlying it is the Latin verb, *cernere*, "to sift," "separate," "perceive." In the interest, evidently, of force and clarity, the Latin prefixes *dis-* and so gets the verb, *"discernere,"* from which a French word and the English one are coined.

**Malachi** (Mal. 1:1) — *Mal'-a-ki* (first *a* short, second *a* as in *sofa*, *i* long).

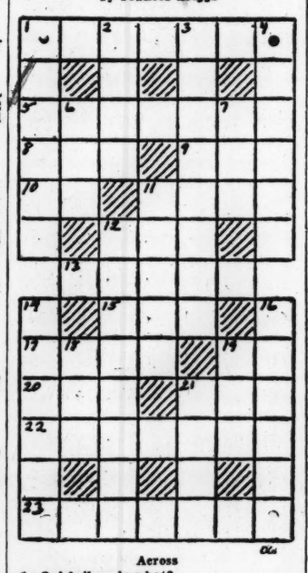
The Hebrew word that serves for title of the last book of the Old Testament may be the name of the writer, and it may not; scholars want evidence to decide the question absolutely. It is rendered as a proper noun in Mal. 1:1, and the very same form is rendered "my messenger" in Mal. 3:1. "Malachi" as the prophet's name has the support of tradition, which is accepted by so modern an authority as An American Translation. The writing of the book is put by historians at about 460 B. C., which corresponds with the time when Greece was attaining the height of its civilization and when Persia was perhaps just passing its prime.

**Vehemently** — *Ve'-e-ment-li* (first *e* long, second quick-long as in *create*, third clipped-short as in *silent*, *i* short). By Webster's second choice, the second *e* may be pronounced clipped-short as in *silent*.

An adverb tracing back to the sixteenth century, it refers most commonly to a strong manner of speaking. "With violence or impetuosity," is an Oxford Dictionary equivalent phrasing. It comes through the route of the Romance languages to English, and is of unsolved classic derivation. It has a somewhat elastic meaning, or rather application, perhaps because not held down tightly to some positive Latin root.

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**
1—Quicksilver is what?
5—What elephant, now extinct, had a long thick hairy coat?
8—How many acts in opera "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
9—What French city is a famous winter resort?
10—Neuter pronoun.
11—According to Pope, God is heard in what by poor Indian?
12—Greek.
13—Who said: "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn"?
15—Who was an Egyptian god of varied attributes?
17—What noise is made by a serpent?
19—Weight (abbr.)
20—If you emulated Ernest Truex, would you act, run, or fly?
21—To deface.
22—Who is heroine of Verdi's "La Forza Del Destino"?
23—What was first name of American political leader dubbed "the little giant"?

**Down**
1—What is a memorandum or record?
2—What city is scene of opera "Tosca."
3—Visionaries are often called what?
4—What is first name of Menuhin, famous violinist?
6—Insect.
7—To convert into leather.
11—What are used to manipulate characters in a puppet show?
12—A whetstone is also called what?
14—Ambergris, highly valued in perfumery, is obtained from what creatures?
16—What is a tune or air?
18—Sherbet.
19—Armed conflict.
21—What creature is attracted by a flame?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

**Self-Explanatory**

## Brevities

**Punch** ©: "It will be difficult to settle down after the war," says a writer. It will be still harder to settle up.

**Detroit News:** Opportunities are still open to the wide-awake and resourceful. No one has come out with a miter-box for the precision slicing of bread at home.

**St. Louis Star-Times:** "The world weighs 36,000,000 sextillion tons."—Newspaper filler. It seems even heavier when you carry it around on your shoulders.

## Did You Ever Wonder

**If Any Fish Have Been Caught That Weigh Over a Ton?**

The only fish listed in the 1942 World Almanac as weighing over a ton when caught are sharks. (Whales, of course, are not fish but warm-blooded ocean mammals.) However, a tuna, caught in 1934 off Wedgeport, Nova Scotia, weighed 1,800 pounds. In 1928 a man-eating shark was caught off South Africa that weighed 2,176 pounds. The world's record heavyweight fish is another species of shark, caught in 1912 off Knight's Key, Florida. This enormous creature tipped the scales at a cool 26,594 pounds.

**How a Washcloth Can Come "Ready-Soaped"?**

A recent invention is of especial interest to mothers who are inclined to feel that Junior, in washing himself unaided, cannot be persuaded to use enough soap or is likely to get the washcloth so dirty that it can never be washed clean again.

This invention provides an entirely new type of washcloth—one made of paper. Furthermore, this washcloth contains its own soap. Made of a special tough paper that doesn't lose its strength when wet, it also contains enough soap within its fibers to work up a good lather in plain water.

And the crowning glory of the invention is that it does not need to be wrung out and hung up to dry. After being used, it is simply wadded up and tossed into the wastebasket.

W. P. Keasbey

## Daily Anecdote

### Lincoln's Thanks

Abraham Lincoln could never endure owing a debt of gratitude without making free acknowledgment of it.

Once when he was a candidate for the Legislature he went to Springfield in company with a political opponent to engage in joint debate. His transportation was generously provided by his rival, who owned a carriage.

In the debate Lincoln more than held his own, marshaling fact upon fact and argument upon argument in favor of his own candidacy as opposed to that of his adversary. Yet he could not bear to remain silent concerning the generosity of the other man. Concluding his speech, Lincoln said, "I am too poor to own a carriage, but my friend has generously invited me to ride with him. I want you to vote for me if you will but if not then vote for my opponent, for he is a fine man."

## Just for Fun—

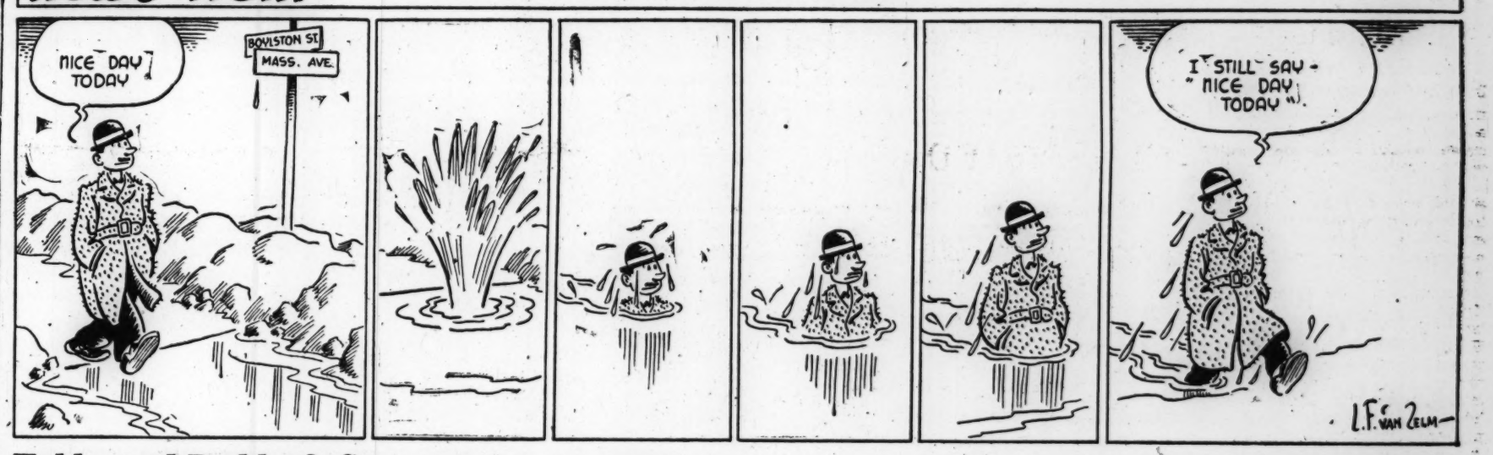
Reamer Keller

"Don't go away now—dinner's almost ready."

## A Verse for Today . . .

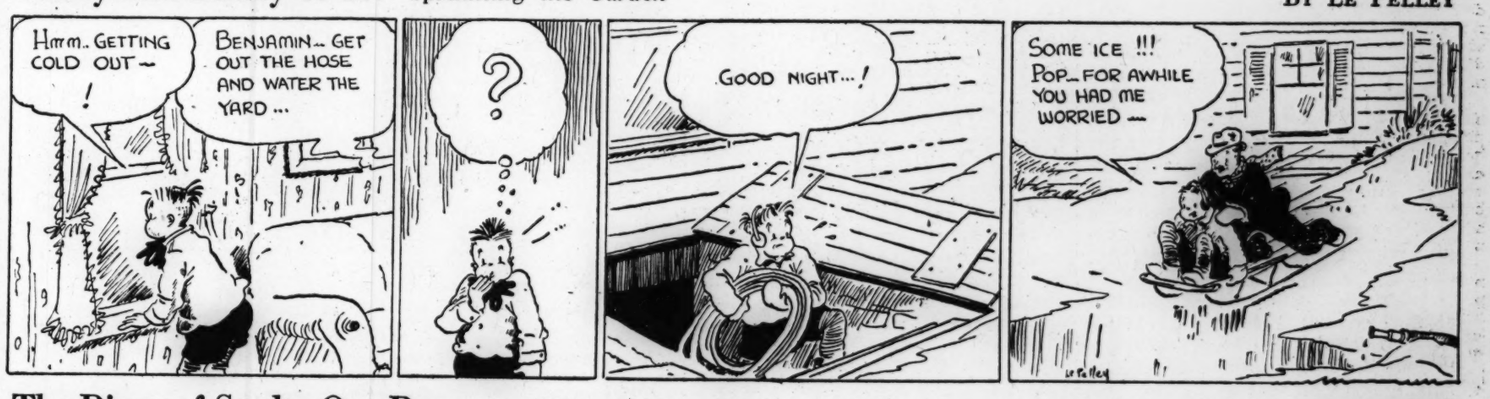
*Thus saith the* LORD *of hosts; Let your hands be strong . . .; so will I save you, and ye shall be a blessing: fear not, but let your hands be strong.*
—ZECH. 8:9, 13

## NEWS ITEM— WHAT A BRIEF THAW DOES AFTER A HEAVY SNOWFALL.




## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sprinkling the Garden*

By Le Pelley


Hmm.. GETTING COLD OUT—!
BENJAMIN— GET OUT THE HOSE AND WATER THE YARD...
?
GOOD NIGHT...!
SOME ICE !!! POP— FOR AWHILE YOU HAD ME WORRIED—
Le Pelley

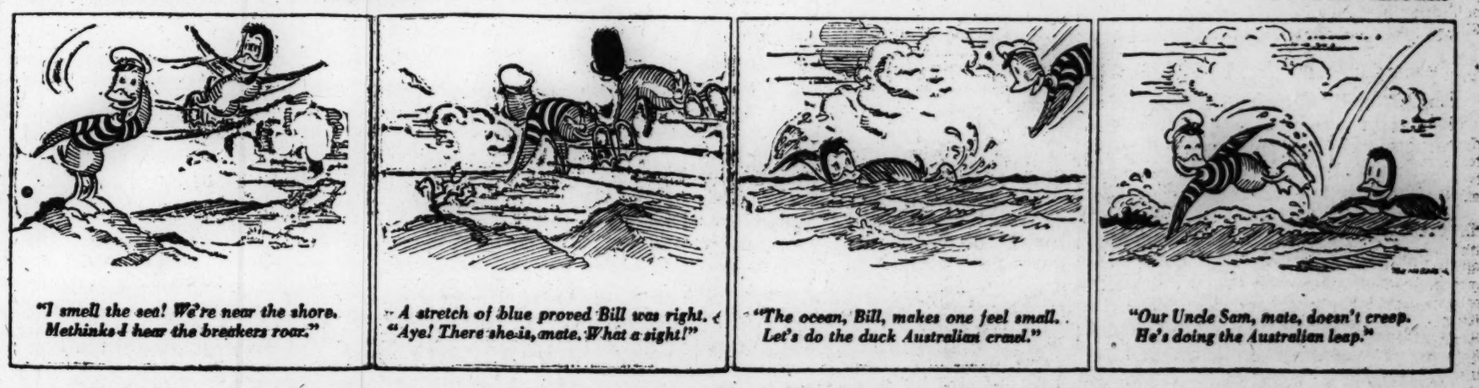
## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Too Many Cooks—Etc."*

By Rodgers

Before ol' Peter and I could locate the stranger who seems to have so many bones, practically all the Gloom Chasers had joined in the search—
"Oh, oh!" I thought to myself, "This looks to me like a case of 'too many cooks spoiling the broth'!"
So I suggested we sit down and talk things over!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*A la Kangaroo*

By The Hagers



"I smell the sea! We're near the shore. Methinks I hear the breakers roar."
"A stretch of blue proved Bill was right. "Aye! There she is, mate. What a sight!"
"The ocean, Bill, makes one feel small. Let's do the duck Australian crawl."
"Our Uncle Sam, mate, doesn't creep. He's doing the Australian leap."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### The Stassen Plan

Out of the American Middle West, where internationalism is presumed to be scarcer than it actually is, a broad-gauge postwar plan has emerged which deserves nationwide attention. Its author is Minnesota's Governor Stassen. He offers it not as the ultimate answer but as a stimulus for inquiry. But, being a practical politician as well as a progressive thinker, he has incorporated two qualities indispensable to postwar planning.

These qualities are: broad vision and political practicableness. It is fairly easy to sketch plans for an attractive international structure if one ignores the ground on which the building is to be set and the materials of which it is to be built. But we cannot ignore historical facts and fallacies while these influence human beings. We cannot brush aside even the mistaken concepts of self-interest which human beings still cherish.

To put it another way, no plan is going to get far by losing votes for those public leaders who are courageous enough to champion it. A successful plan must not only organize international force in such a way as to make it an unfailing defender of peace and justice, but must present this objective in such terms as will fit into the scheme of national and local politics in many different nations. This is what Governor Stassen seeks to do.

There are still too many people who insist that this can never be done, and too many who say it is not necessary to try to do so and who go on making their plans in a vacuum.

The Stassen plan is based on the so-called "universal" approach. It rejects regionalism, or the dividing of the world into regional leagues or federations as the first step in international organization. Governor Stassen holds, and rightly, that trade, communications, transportation, are all operating on a world-wide rather than a regional basis. Moreover, he seems to suspect regionalism of being one of the last refuges of an isolationist, though he agrees that by no means all the advocates of regionalism should be thus classified. It is interesting that Governor Stassen, from Scandinavian America, has arrived at the same faith in universalism as is held by that experienced internationalist, Dr. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament.

While stressing the world-wide character of the peace problem, the Stassen plan manages to place a minimum of strain on national loyalties. It calls for substantial retention of national sovereignty at the outset, and for tact in governing the Axis nations (by United Nations citizens of German, Italian and presumably Japanese descent). In the future development of great international airways, ports and related services, Governor Stassen sees a possibility of inaugurating international controls of a world-wide nature in fields not yet too jealously claimed by any nationality. A trend toward freer trade, remedies for illiteracy and other social measures are part of his plan, which can only be suggested here. A United Nations parliament, court, code and naval-air-land "legion" to enforce law add a formidable set of teeth.

No matter what modifications may be required to make such a plan applicable to the myriad of human problems this earth contains, there is a guidepost here. It directs us to take those first steps that we can take together on the road to peace. This road is long and steep. We cannot take the hill at one jump, but we shall never reach the other side by taking no steps because we cannot take tremendous ones.

### Whither Bottles?

"Where are my wandering bottles tonight?" has been the sad refrain of milk companies for years, and no FBI of the milk industry has been able to solve the disappearances. The mystery has deepened with the recent disclosure (made in connection with Uncle Sam's deposit order) that there are 500,000,000 delinquents a year.

Of course, many are of the shiftless kind which sooner or later land on city dumps. And the lazybones settle down in hallways, too languid to go any further. Timid ones hide out in the cellar, afraid to venture out on the stoop in the dark, and dark it is on most everybody's doorsteps these wartime mornings. Then there is the artistic type which finds fulfillment in doubling for flower vases.

Most independent of all are those with a yen for traveling. The bottle Joads have been known to conceal themselves in the family car at vacation time, and roll off in States far from home. Some have crashed even the steamship gates, and reached such distant climes as Honolulu. So prevalent did this travel complex become that a sort of "Come home, all is forgiven" organization had to be set up in the form of central milk-bottle exchanges.

But these, together with actual casualties, including those of the dictator mold which insist on sticking their necks out, do not account for all the half billion that vanish yearly. The Government hopes to put a stop both to the mystery and the delinquencies, and so has imposed what amounts to a fine of not less than a cent a bottle on anyone found aiding, abetting, or harboring the culprits. It thus behooves householders to make the bottles behave!

### The Job to Be Done

It is clear that the sum of information reaching President Roosevelt, including no doubt the plans he and Prime Minister Churchill have just made, confirms his view that America needs an army of 7,500,000, or, with Navy and auxiliary services, a total of nearly 11,000,000 under arms. This confirmation, it appears, was what Manpower Commissioner McNutt awaited before applying the policies that were outlined early in December.

His formal announcement that after April 1 the dependents of a man under 38 will be accounted secondary to his occupation in determining whether he shall fight should not have occasioned the surprise that it did. For some time this has been the inevitable trend, but the Government's failure to emphasize it has caused some to cling to non-essential jobs while war industries hungered for workers. Mr. McNutt's pronouncement should usefully channel some greatly needed skills to the war plants. Upon the success of this drive to gain war workers will largely depend whether Congress will need to pass a National Service Act, giving the Government power to take men of all ages from civilian work and place them in war work.

Many had hoped, this newspaper among them, that events and circumstances in the over-all picture would swing the President and his advisers to the idea of a smaller number of men under arms and a larger number working in the arsenals and fields to supply the fighting men of America's allies. There is grim hint of the job ahead when the President, after careful review, decides it will require some 11,000,000 men to finish it.

### Battle at Sea

At this moment the United States Navy may be unlocking the gates to Tokyo. This does not mean that American battleships are blasting their way into Yokohama or past Sasebo into the Sea of Japan, but that the battles reported in the Solomons may do much more than turn back a desperate enemy effort to renew his grip there.

This newspaper has consistently pointed out the necessity of considering the whole picture of the war in the Pacific and of not magnifying some local successes. We do not now wish to raise false hopes of a quick victory over Japan. But in regarding the fighting around the Solomons, it is useful to recognize that a naval battle often decides who is to control vast reaches of the ocean. Once the shield Japan is now holding out in the Solomons is broken, her defenses will have to be withdrawn hundreds or even thousands of miles.

We are assuming that soon or late Japanese sea power in the Solomons will be broken. The Navy announces that so far both sides have suffered losses in the latest engagements, but that Tokyo's claims are grossly exaggerated. If Japan is risking a major part of her fleet and the losses are anywhere near equal, Japan will have suffered a sharp defeat. For new American ships and planes are sure soon to overcome any temporary advantage Japan had, and she is gambling desperately, stretching air and sea power to the limit to win quickly.

Both sides have thrown into the fighting around the Solomons forces which indicate that more than a few islands are at stake. Up to December 27 Japan had lost there 54 ships sunk and 65 damaged, the United States 28 sunk. Counting the Coral Sea and Midway, a good part of the Japanese Navy has been destroyed. Large further losses now would loosen Tokyo's grip on the whole Southwest Pacific and might reduce Japan to defense of its home waters.

## The Bookshelf

### *Useful and Useless Facts*

Ever since the stormy third day out, when there was nothing loose in the after-saloon but a battered copy of the World Almanac, this reviewer has always approached the successive issues of that annual with a feeling of gratitude and expectancy.

This year—it's the fifty-eighth edition—we open at random. And, between the dissertations of the United States Sugar Agency and the Federal Credit Administration, what do we find?

"What is a sardine? Who is a sardine? When is a sardine not a sardine?"

But you can satisfy your avidity in the matter of pilchards on Page 630 of the 1943 WORLD ALMANAC AND BOOK OF FACTS. (New York: World-Telegram.)

Twilight will come to Boston at 5:03 p. m. on March 1 this year. Imagine the editors of the W. A. knowing that! None of the Presidents of the United States was a bachelor except Buchanan. Hitler's income is estimated at $12,000,000 annually.

Of course, there are a lot of things which the editors of an almanac ought to know—what locomotives go the fastest and when who discovered the North Pole. Perhaps it is normal for them to know that a 14.1-inch cube of gold weighs a ton; we haven't checked it, because, after all, we always check things by looking them up in the World Almanac itself.

But the astounding intelligence that the Indian name of Mount McKinley was originally "Denali," and that it means "Home of the Sun"—well, you don't expect any editor except John Kieran to know things like that.

How many persons in the United States speak Flemish as their mother tongue? 54,340! How many telegrams does the country send each year? 6,863,000! How much steel will priorities on hairpins save in 1943? 5,700 tons! How long will it take $100 to double itself at 5 per cent, compounded quarterly? 13.949 years! Who was Mayor of the Bronx in 1931? Really, we don't care!

Gx.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### "Equal Protection of the Laws"

"We are here concerned with protecting the rights of the victims, no matter how locally unpalatable they may be as a result of their seeming fanaticism. These rights include free speech, freedom of religion, immunity from illegal restraint and equal protection."

Thus spoke Judge Armistead M. Dobie of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals in upholding a prison sentence against a Richwood (W. Va.) deputy sheriff convicted of abusing a group of Jehovah's Witnesses who had come to seek his protection.

The whole Richwood incident is a revolting tale. Against a little band of nine Witnesses, a mob of 1,500 persons formed. Leaders of the local American Legion helped whip up public hysteria. The deputy sheriff, appealed to for help by the frightened Witnesses, did not safeguard them. He took off his badge and facilitated their maltreatment. Castor oil was forced down the victims' throats, they were tied with ropes, paraded through the public square, and finally marched out of town. Nothing the black-shirted bully boys of Milan practiced against Italian minority groups surpassed the abuse of these unhappy religionists. . . .

The Court of Appeals decision, affirming the deputy sheriff's conviction, is an expression of the Federal judiciary's historic function as bulwark of the citizen's liberties and rights. In such a decision the Fourteenth Amendment, guaranteeing "equal protection of the laws," achieves concrete significance. —*St. Louis Star-Times.*

## We're Not Getting Something for Nothing

## Sliced Bread and Patriotism

### *A Dispatch From the Farm*

Perhaps we lead too remote an existence. I had no idea pre-sliced bread had reached such proportions the United States of America should consider it a national menace. The shock of this state of affairs reminded us slightly of the Ahkoond of Swat—that noble personage who reigned in utter obscurity until news of his obsequies informed an ignorant world of his quondam importance. The bread knife is still a useful tool in our home, and we supposed it was everywhere.

Oh, we knew bakeries sliced bread, all right. We just didn't think it was important. But when we heard of the prohibitive edict, and knew home-slicing bread was going to help win the war, it seemed like a good time to catch up. When I went up to the ration board to get my tractor gasoline, I stopped off at Poliquin's Bakery to be set straight.

* * *

Half-naked men were pushing racks of bread around, and it looked like the busy part of the day, but Mr. Poliquin was anxious to help me, and eager to explain that he was being wronged. He said he paid six thousand dollars for the slicing machine, which includes an automatic wrapping device. In order to wrap unsliced bread, Mr. Poliquin explained the necessity of disengaging the slicing unit—a job to which he was not equal and for which he could find no help now that the mechanically inclined are working at war jobs. He also explained that wrapping bread by hand is now considered a labor problem, and he felt it would be silly to attempt it with a six thousand dollar machine standing idle. He was amazed, and said so. The interest money on the idle machine was going to do things to his bookkeeping, and he could see his profit backing up against the ceiling price. This activity exercised nothing but his restraint. Mr. Poliquin was an extremely unhappy man, and he did not know why sliced bread is considered a sort of sabotage.

Neither do I, but it seems home-sliced bread is no longer the simple symbol of home ties and domestic happiness that it was when I recall certain children who trudged in from play and asked for a slice of bread and jam. Sometimes it was molasses. Or if mother took time we got a warm slice plastered with butter fresh from the churn, and all besprinkled with brown sugar.

I love to recall those Saturday mornings when mother set hot bread on the pantry shelf and regularly observed, "That'll help out the beans—if there's any of it left by supper." She knew what would happen. In came the children and all their friends, and we wheedled and coaxed until mother sliced away almost a whole loaf. Sometimes we'd cajole the heels off two loaves before mother's better judgment prevailed.

Yes, and there was the trick of buttering the end of the loaf, and then holding the loaf under one arm and slicing off a good thick piece with a knife as long as the other arm. It really did taste better that way. A slice of bread like that was my first love.

* * *

I'd like to wind up this complaint on an even keel—but my sentiments are upset. I keep thinking of bread and strawberry jam in a cool summer kitchen, and wondering how machinery ever got the trade away from us, and about Mr. Poliquin and his wonderful machine he can't use, and things like potato yeast, and a great deal about smells coming out of a hot oven—and I'm not sure if I wake or dream. The evidence, I think, falls on the butter side, and if I can help win the war by slicing my own bread the War Production Board shall be proud of me.

JOHN GOULD

## "The U. S. Needs Argentine Beef"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Reference is made to your recent editorial, "The U. S. Needs Argentine Beef."

It is not beef alone that is involved, but also pork and lamb, and the millions of our own people devoting their lives to the production of these essential products, all officially classified as vital war materials.

However, this is not an economic question but a disease problem, involving the most costly disease the livestock industry knows.

You say that the disease cannot be carried in frozen meat. Ask the British veterinary profession. They have demonstrated that germs of the disease can be carried in the marrow of the bones of frozen beef.

There are frequent outbreaks in England, during the past year between 600 and 700, according to official report, and the slaughter of diseased animals is still the control measure followed, in spite of the great need there for more meat. Britain continues to import this beef, because the British stockmen are sadly in the minority and can't prevent it.

The American livestock industry, producing last year over 26,000,000,000 pounds of meat, simply cannot afford to take the risk of exposure to foot-and-mouth disease, which would result from the importation of fresh meats from the Argentine, where it is constantly prevalent, and may be carried in animals showing no apparent symptoms of the disease.

To admit Argentine beef, without certain sterilization, as in canning, might easily prove a major American economic catastrophe.

CHARLES E. SNYDER,
Editorial Director, The Corn Belt Farm Dailies
Chicago

### Why Not Import Brazil's Beef?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You recently advocated dropping our tariff barrier—or the doubtful "sanitary" clause in the tariff law—to allow Argentine beef to enter the United States at a time when we need it. I heartily agree, first, because we could use a few decent steaks and, second, because we should show Argentina we can be a friend in deed, not merely one that talks big.

But if there is a reason (the law) why we cannot import Argentine beef now, why can't we bring in Brazilian and Uruguayan steer meat? The whole southern half of Brazil is cattle country—and we are on good terms with Brazil. Let's have a Brazilian roast beef, Mr. Roosevelt.

"GUACALOTE"
Riverton, N. J.

### More on Argentine Beef

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

There are more reasons of broader interest than those referred to in your editorial, "The United States Needs Argentine Beef." Before enlarging upon these broader questions, I wish to point out that the beef industry of the United States is not entirely in the hands of "friends of those who profit from the tariff-bolstered price of beef," as stated in your editorial.

At least I do not think an industry which is called upon to produce 30,400,000 head of beef cattle for 1943, or more or less thirty billion, four hundred thousand pounds of beef can be rightfully called a "small bloc of selfish interest." The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 was one of those political monstrosities occurring exactly at the wrong time, just as some monstrosities of political origin are occurring wrongly at this time, and all the time.

Such, however, is neither here nor there, except I think we should purge the "group of selfish interest" complex and get the "interest of the whole" firmly embodied into the new outlook required to ride the "bumps ahead." We have to do what you do to ride bumps in the air—take to the higher altitudes.

But regarding Argentine beef, as a creditor nation we need it; as "the lend and lease" nation we need it; and as a nation requiring more beef than we can produce we need it. We need freer trade. Freer trade is one of the long-run needs of the farmer as well as for the nation, because we shall hold an empty bag full of gold only if we do not accept "goods and services," not only for the duration, but in years to come.

Beef from the Argentine should also mean corn and feed grains from that region, which should give the farmers along the eastern seaboard cheaper feeds. With cheaper feeds, I, as a raiser of beef in New England, have no fear of cheaper beef from the Argentine. The "Yanks" can outproduce it and outsell it and get along.

N. E. BEEF RAISER
Milton, Mass.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## The Wide Horizon

### Music in Industry

**By Prof. Harold Burris-Meyer**
Stevens Institute of Technology
From an address before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers

A long time ago, there were many kinds of work which couldn't get done without music. Sea chanteys and work songs are a part of our cultural heritage. Even in our time the Negro singer, often a preacher, was hired to lead the singing for the gang loading river boats. . . . Nobody knows who discovered the interdependence of work and music. It is fortunate that that phenomena has been rediscovered at a time when more and more work seems to be our lot. . . .

Industrial music electronically distributed is pretty new. We hoped that, by a study of existing factory records for periods prior to and after employment of music, we could find out what the music did. However, the kind of data from which it can be determined what music actually does have proved to be lacking. Organizations which install distribution systems and furnish programs have files full of letters from satisfied customers. There is a growing popular belief in this country that music in a factory can do just about everything except rearrange the stockroom or interpret the latest set of government regulations. . . .

It has been our good fortune to have the co-operation of numerous industries and of two organizations dealing in factory music distribution systems and music libraries—Muzak, Inc., and Radio Corporation of America. Lacking the kind of factory records susceptible of statistical analysis for our purpose, we had to get them ourselves. . . . The data we have are indicative. They are not sufficient to form the basis of unassailable conclusions, but we believe they show which way the wind blows. We set about to measure the most obvious thing: Does music in the factory influence the production rate? . . .

* * *

Our work charts would seem to indicate that music makes work go faster and, since all the graphs were made where piecework prevailed, the employees profited by the changes introduced by the music.

A concomitant of the production rate is the problem of Monday absences and early departures with which some industries have to contend. I have here sampled graphs for each of them and they are typical of all the data we have been able to get on the subject. The first graph shows what happened in a plant where the employees were on piecework and where they got tired and went home early, before the musical installation was made, and did not do much of that when there was music to listen to. The second graph shows what the music does to Monday morning absences. [Four-week percentage of absences was reduced from 22.75 to 2.85.]

Having answered definitely, though for not too many factories, the question of what music does to the production rate, we set about examining the kind of music and when it was played. . . . There is a considerable divergence of opinion among those who arrange programs on the question of the number and length of playing periods; the relative values of association and non-associative music; the value of popular jitterbug versus classical music; the relative value of vocals and instrumental music. It is generally accepted practice, however, to limit playing time to not more than two and one-half hours per day, in periods of 12 to 20 minutes.

* * *

Marches for opening, and marches and popular foxtrots for change of shifts or closing time, are most generally preferred. Music during the last 20 minutes of work period is generally not employed since it might be taken as a signal to get ready to go home.

"Deep in the Heart of Texas" is out. It stops all work in the United States and in England because, naturally enough, the employees feel obliged to drop all work to join in the hand-clapping in the chorus. Hymns are said to be in considerable demand on Sunday in some factories, though it has been observed elsewhere that hymns can stop work about as fast as a fire gong. Luncheon periods are considered the most flexible in programming and often carry recorded messages to the folks back home from the men in service, bond sales talks, news reports, hot numbers for the jitterbugs, salon music alleged to aid digestion, request numbers, etc. Some factories ban vocals during work periods, others like them. Employee demand for music rises at night, and music is a source of comfort during blackouts. . . .

Whether we like it or not, music in industry appears to be here to stay and bids fair to be of increasing importance as time goes on.


## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months.....$6.00 — One month.....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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*Published by* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.